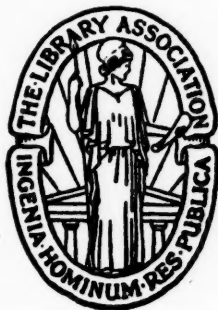


LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

Edited by

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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHAUCER HOUSE, MALET PLACE. LONDON, W.C.1

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

2695 Reflections of an American Librarian: intellectual freedom and libraries

Irving Lieberman

Librarian, 42 (2) February 1953, 25—26.

Since World War II, the words "intellectual freedom" have received much attention from American librarians, culminating in the Library Bill of Rights. An institute was held in New York in 1952 reiterating and defining the basic principles upon which the library operates. Within a few months of this there were two cases of suppression. In Los Angeles, it was concerned with a pamphlet *The E in UNESCO*, prepared by the school system under the guidance of the superintendent; in Boston, the *Boston Post* provoked a storm on the provision of communist literature in public libraries.

G.P.S.

2696 The Public Library and the Citizen's Right to Find Out

William S. Dix

Publ. Libs., 7 (1) February 1953, 1—2, 14—15.

It is the responsibility of the librarian to see that the citizens of his community have time to reflect and to see that real public opinion is expressed. Quotes from Milton's *Areopagitica*, Thomas Jefferson and Justice Holmes on freedom of thought and expression. Refers to recent cases of censorship and labelling in the United States.

D.R.

2697 The Love of Books

T. Crouther Gordon

Lib. World, 54 (633) March 1953, 147—151.

Books are the foundation and pillars of civilisation; without them the life of reason could not survive. Book lovers are criticised on the grounds that they are more charmed by the physical make-up of the book than by the text, yet the good book deserves the best garment we can afford. Modern means of mass communication constitute a threat to reading, but it has been opposed by the practical and the suspicious through the ages. Librarianship may have its own principles and practices, but basic to the newest method lies the love of books.

A.H.H.

2698 Books : their use and care

S. C. Roberts

Lib. Assn. Rec., 55 (5) May 1953, 145—152.

Dr. Roberts found his way to a public library long before the days of open access. At Cambridge he learned how useful a properly arranged collection of books can be. Publishing occupied more than 30 years of his life. He considers the libraries of Pepys in Magdalen College and the library of Cambridge University begun in 1415. Samuel Johnson loved reading but was indifferent to the proper care of books. In 1925, Dr. Roberts met A. Edward Newton in Philadelphia, whose libraries were auctioned by his own wishes at his death in 1940. The public library movement has vastly increased interest in reading but something further should be done to promote interest in the bibliographical as well as the utilitarian side of books.

J.G.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

2699 Edward Edwards and the Library Association

Ernest A. Savage

Lib. World, 54 (632) February 1953, 132—136; 54 (633) March 1953, 151—153.

From its founding in 1877 the Association has grudged tributes to Edward Edwards. It failed to elect him as President and to give him financial assistance. Although elected an Honorary Member in 1882 his relations with the L.A. remained strained and his pioneer work in the library field was never officially recognised. As the town library service grew the name of Edwards was all but forgotten. The L.A. made no mention of him at the 1900 Jubilee, nor was it officially represented at the inauguration of a memorial on his grave. On the centenary of his birth in 1912 articles were contributed to the *L.A. Record* but no official attended a memorial dinner held in Manchester; neither had any London memorial been made by the Centenary of 1950. When the L.A. Library is housed properly in Chaucer House it would be appropriate to name it after Edwards, one of the pioneers of the library movement.

A.H.H.

2700 Idol in the wood

W. A. Munford

Lib. World, 54 (634) April 1953, 167—168.

Comments and criticisms of Dr. E. A. Savage's article "Edward Edwards and the Library Association". (See Abstract No. 2699).

A.H.H.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

2701 Yrkesutbildningen för bibliotekarier i den internationella diskussionen

[Recent discussion on training of Librarians]

Hilda S. Lindstedt

Tid. f. Dok., 9 (2) 1953, 13-15.

FID and IFLA, which have both taken up the question of education on their programmes, appointed in 1948 a joint committee for the training and status of librarians and documentalists with Mme Suzanne Briet (France) as General Rapporteur. The article provides a summary of the work of the committee and of the recommendations adopted at the conferences in Rome in 1951 and in Copenhagen in 1952.

2702 Library Training in Denmark

An Leabharlann, 10 (4) June 1953, 109-110.

From short courses first held in 1918, the Library School has developed until it now comprises an academic year of study (760 lessons plus exercises and visits to libraries in Norway, Sweden or Great Britain) followed by oral and written examinations. Minimum requirements for entry are three years' practical training and the Danish Matriculation. A compulsory entrance examination has been in force since 1924. Only the largest town and county libraries and libraries in Copenhagen may train pupils. The main subjects studied are Danish literature, reference books, bibliography, cataloguing and classification, together with other studies of library law, reading room technique, daily routines, library administration, Danish library system, bookcraft, extension work, school libraries, study groups, English, German and French library texts. The Library Inspectorate makes grants for travel and subsistence. Special courses are occasionally arranged. Short courses of a practical character are also arranged for persons in charge of the 1,200 parish libraries.

W.

2703 The use of films and filmstrips in training for librarianship

Walter F. Broome

Asst. Lib., 46 (5) May 1953, 69-76.

The training of librarians has not included great use of visual aids due to the paucity of suitable material, but recently more has become available. Brief details are given of projection methods of the different types of material. Projection in an undarkened or semi-darkened room is preferred and rear-projection of the image leaves control in the hands of the lecturer. A short list of the makers

of this equipment is given. It is emphasized that the use of visual aids must be developed as an integral part of the lecture. A classified list of the material available and an alphabetical list of distributors constitute the main part of the article.

E.P.D.

2704 Education for Librarianship: the current pattern

Willard O. Mishoff

Illinois Libs., 35 (2) February 1953, 74—79. Refs.

Professional education in the U.S.A. has undergone a significant change since 1948. Nearly all library schools have established new graduate programmes leading to Master's instead of Bachelor's degree. The widening scope of librarianship and the increasing demands on librarians require a broader type of professional education. The curricula for undergraduate and graduate courses are given with the posts for which the two are designed to prepare the student. Requirements for admission to undergraduate courses are left to the individual library school, but general requirements are given. For advanced degree the requirements conform to a general pattern governing residence, credits, grades, foreign languages, theses and examinations. There is a list of institutions offering advanced degrees. To fit this new pattern the American Library Association has adopted a new set of standards for the accreditation of library schools.

G.P.S.

2705 Tips to Interviewers

J. P. Shanley

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn. 41 (1) January 1953, 58—59.

Practical advice on the interviewing of candidates for employment by the Personnel Officer of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Sunmount, N.Y.

W.J.B.

2706 The Application of Aptitude Tests to Library Personnel

S. Biesheuvel

S. Afr. Bib., 20 (3) January 1953, 93—96.

In 1946 the National Institute for Personnel Research was established as a laboratory under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Aptitude tests are now used to supplement the usual selection procedures, and they provide the following information not otherwise readily obtained: 1. Personality make-up; 2. Intelligence; 3. Educational achievement; 4. Special aptitudes. A description is given of the procedures used.

D.R.

2707 Man-power Analysis (O): Introduction

S. R. Ranganathan

Abgila, 2 (7) September 1952, 220—227.

Chronic staff shortage in libraries necessitates careful job analysis. Taking each library function in turn—book selection, ordering, accession, etc.—Ranganathan proposes to set out which jobs must be done by professionals, semi-professionals, clerical and unskilled workers. The time taken for the job and its frequency are recorded, so that eventually a quantitative evaluation of the staff requirements for a given throughput of work will emerge. (Further articles in the series, by S. Ramabhadran, appear in *Abgila*, 2 (7) 228—232, and 2 (8) 285—289.)

B.C.V.

LIBRARY SERVICES: GENERAL SURVEYS, INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL

2708 Library Advisory Councils

Feergus Macmurchadha

Lib. Rev., No. 106 Summer 1953, 79—86.

A Library Advisory Council is a representative council constituted by Parliamentary Act with defined powers and terms of reference to advise central and local government authorities on general library policy. Librarians should be adequately represented on such a council. Councils of several countries are briefly discussed, and in particular that of Eire and the 1947 Public Libraries Bill which gives legal status to the Council but excludes library representation.

E.J.

2709 Entwicklung und Aufgaben der brasilianischen Bibliotheken

[Development and tasks of the libraries of Brazil]

A. Reinhardt

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., 6 (1) February 1953, 26—28.

Rosemarie Erika Horch, librarian of the department of rare books and manuscripts in the National Library of Rio de Janeiro read a paper on the development and tasks of the libraries of Brazil during her recent visit to Germany. After explaining that, apart from Jesuit libraries the oldest of which dated from the 16th century, there were no libraries of note in Brazil until the flight thither of the Portuguese royal house before the armies of Napoleon at the beginning of the 19th century, she described the growth under imperial patronage of the National Library at Rio de Janeiro, which

became a deposit library in 1876. After the collapse of the empire in 1889 little attention was paid to libraries in Brazil, and, indeed, they were looked upon as an unnecessary luxury. Only in the late 1930s did the country become library-conscious. Now the National Library has 1½m. volumes, including some 12,000 rare books, and there are altogether in the country over 5,000 libraries with 65m. books. Attention is now being paid to the training of librarians and securing for them proper emoluments.

K.G.

2710 Iranian Libraries

Mary V. Gaver

Lib. J., 78 (9) May 1, 1953, 772—776. : Illus.

A short survey of Iranian libraries after a four months' visit to Teheran. The writer comments on the lack of free access to books and the little encouragement given to their circulation. The government holds the librarian responsible for the safekeeping of his books and thus until this law is repealed there can be little hope for development on liberal lines. Owing to shortage of space books are normally arranged by size and occasionally by accession and/or language. Cataloguing is mainly on cards arranged by author and bibliographically incomplete. There is a great shortage of bibliographical material. The conditions of service for staff are poor, for while demanding high educational qualifications, the staff are normally only employed on a part-time basis. The article concludes with a description of the U.S. Information Service Library and outlines plans for the future of libraries in Iran.

J.L.G.

2711 Illinois State Library Biennial Report. October 1, 1950—September 30, 1952

Illinois Libs., 35 (1) January 1953, 4—44. : Illus.

Library circulation was just under 4m., an increase of 36.4 per cent.; circulation of reading materials increased by 39.98 per cent. to 3,678,700. The full report of the Survey Committee, set up under 1949 legislation, was received and the statement of the Advisory Committee on the report is given in full. Many recommendations have already been complied with and the report will be studied with a view to further changes. Each of the four sections of the State Library (Archives, Extension Services, Public Services and Technical Services) gives a detailed report on its activities and progress. There is also a report on the staff, and statistics are given of Illinois State Library activities and resources.

G.P.S.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION, INCLUDING UNION CATALOGUES

(See also Abstract No. 2740)

2712 The Vollans Report

J. F. W. Bryon

Librarian, 42 (2) February 1953, 21—24.

This survey of the National Central Library and the regional library bureaux has been limited by terms of reference to the present scheme and methods of improving it. It consists of a short history, analyses of each region and the N.C.L.—machinery, resources, achievement. The various recommendations on points specifically included in the terms of reference are noted with a brief criticism of each and there is a list of Mr. Vollan's main proposals.

G.P.S.

2713 Focus on Library Co-operation

R. F. Vollans

Lib. Assn. Rec., 55 (5) May 1953, 152—157.

A library service should share its book wealth through national interlending. There should be no exclusion by subject and financial limits considered only for books still in print. Sound co-operation must include all kinds of libraries. Among schemes for co-operation are Aslib, the Standing Conference of Theological and Philosophical Libraries in London and the Library Association book coverage scheme. Regional loans at present cost 8/- and national loans £1 each. Regions should be self-sufficient with regard to British books and individual libraries should forward reserve stocks to a specializing library. Detailed specialization in small subject fields is essential and unpublished material must be covered. The National Central Library should maintain a union catalogue of foreign holdings and marginal material and provide information not covered by the "subject groups".

J.G.

2714 Drama Scheme

E. H. Mason

N.W. News. No. 21, May 1953, 3.

The Lancashire and Cheshire County Libraries, which hold almost 2,000 sets of plays, have agreed to loan them to subscribing libraries in the North-West area. The charge for membership is two guineas a year for one set of plays at a time, and three guineas for up to five sets. The borrowing library applies first to the county library in its area. If the play required is not available the application is forwarded to the other county library. Applications which cannot be satisfied at either library are sent to the Regional Bureau. The

scheme relieves the bureau and plays should normally arrive within 72 hours. Loaning periods are for one month with facilities for renewal. The county librarians have agreed to consider for purchase any plays not in stock.

G.P.S.

2715 Che cos'è il Catalogo Unico ?

[What is the Union Catalogue ?]

Nella Santovito Vichi

Parola, 36 (1—2) January—February 1953, 11—12.*

The author gives a concise account of the history and scope of the scheme for a union catalogue to serve as a tool at the National Centre of Bibliographical Information, functioning in the National Library of Rome, and as a basis for an Italian National Bibliography. The work of a commission set up by the Ministry of Education to revise and amplify the 1922 code of rules for an alphabetical catalogue was interrupted by the war, but immediately afterwards an annual grant was made and a directing Committee and an executive Staff set up. A new revisory commission was appointed, preparatory work begun in four zones and lists of subject headings drawn up. Methods are now being studied for the reproduction of the catalogues of the richest and most efficient libraries and from these a printed master catalogue, showing the holdings of all participating libraries, will be prepared. There is also a plan afoot for a current catalogue of new works to continue and amplify the Bulletin of Italian publications published by the National Library of Florence since 1886.

F.S.S.

2716 Il primo anno di attività del Centro Nazionale per il Catalogo Unico

[First year's work of the National Centre for the Union Catalogue]

[C.S.S.]

Accad. e Bib. d'Italia, 20 (6) November—December 1952, 334—337.

Due to the fact that libraries have used (before 1922) different codes and some catalogues are incomplete, it has proved impossible to adopt the simple method of reproducing the catalogues by photography and filing the cards into one sequence. The projects that have been carried out during this preparatory phase of the work on the Union Catalogue are: (i) 116 people trained in carding and allied work, (ii) in the cities of Rome, Florence, Naples and Milan 173,000 cards made for books that have never been catalogued before, (iii) in Roman libraries (excluding the National Library) new cards made to replace those which were incomplete. Other work in preparation or completed includes the revision of the rules for the alphabetical, subject and dictionary catalogues. In addition progress has been made in revising copyright law.

M.M.

2717 II "National Union Catalog"

[The National Union Catalog]

Louis Shores

Accad. e Bib. d'Italia, 20 (3-4) May-August 1952, 151-158. Bibliog.

The development of the National Union Catalog is the most important bibliographical work on a national scale set up by the Library of Congress. The life of the N.U.C. can be divided into four parts. (i) 1900-1926; in this period the nucleus was set up and contained about 2m. cards from a limited number of libraries; (ii) 1927-1932; developed on a wider scale and the catalogue consisted of 6,344,356 more cards; (iii) 1933-1943, more libraries joined and the catalogue grew to 11,700,297 cards; (iv) since 1943; the importance and necessity of the Union Catalogue was widely recognized and grew to 13m. cards. At the moment the N.U.C. consists of main Union Catalogue, supplement, auxiliary catalogues. Describes the technical methods used by the Union Catalog Division. "National register of special material" has been set up and the problems of reproduction of the N.U.C. are discussed.

M.M.

NATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2709, 2717)

2718 The Swiss National Library

Pierre Bourgeois

Stechert-Hafner Book News, 7 (3) November 1952, 29-31.

The Swiss National Library was founded in 1895 to complement the existing library system as a depository for Helvetica. Major acquisitions (over 850,000) are books, pamphlets, periodicals and newspapers. Collections of other materials are not so complete. Annual accessions number 20-25,000 items restricted preferably to those published after 1848, which form the major part of the holdings, but there is a comprehensive collection of older Helvetica. The other functions of the library are (i) to act as an information centre for inter-library loans, lending freely from its own stock, (ii) to work in close co-operation with local Swiss libraries, (iii) the issuing of general and special bibliographies on a variety of subjects.

D.A.S.

2719 The Nation's Library

Albert W. Atwood

National Geographic Magazine, 97 (5) 1952, 663-684. Illus.

A fairly detailed and profusely illustrated popular account of the Library of Congress. Rare and unusual items receive most detailed treatment: Tibetan scriptures, Chinese works, private papers of famous Americans. The lectures and musical activities are also described.

D.J.F.

2720 The United States Information Center

Cornelia M. Fehner

Bibliothekleven, 38 (5) May 1953, 150—156.

Educational exchange began in 1938 and was greatly expanded by the establishment of the Office of War Information in June 1942. The first official library "designed to provide an intelligent understanding at home and abroad of the status and progress of the war effort and of the war policies, activities and aims of the government" was set up in London in December 1942. Five other libraries were opened in 1943 in Melbourne, Sydney, Wellington, Johannesburg and Bombay. Each began with 1000 reference books, 4000 pamphlets and reports on all aspects of American life. Paris (1944), Rome, Brussels and branches and reading rooms in 20 other centres in Europe followed. In January 1948 the International Information and Educational Exchange Act authorized a permanent programme for peacetime Information Centers. By June 1951 there were 80 American libraries overseas. The number of Information Centers had grown to 200 in 63 countries by 1952 together with 34 binational centres, mostly in Latin America. A Center resembles a small public library with open access and a dictionary catalogue. A description of the contents, acquisition of material and typical enquiries received is given.

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2543, 2555 and 2710)

W.

2721 How to obtain Research and Development Reports from the Government

Eugene B. Jackson

Special Libs., 44 (3) March 1953, 101—108.

Consists primarily of tables giving information on U.S. government agencies engaged in research and development, together with related agencies in similar fields; scope of subjects covered by these agencies; addresses of the issuing agencies; and remarks on the availability and distribution of their publications.

M.B.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2823, 2864, 2873)

2722 The University Library and its "Community"

Robert K. Johnson

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (7) March 1953, 522—524.

A University Library besides being well staffed and organized should create an understanding of the services offered and make those services indispensable. This can be done in several ways—(i) distributing notices of selected additions, (ii) annotated bibliographies of periodical articles and books on selected topics, (iii)

distributing lists of periodical holdings, (iv) high quality of personnel and service, (v) instructions in the use of books and libraries to undergraduates, (vi) annotated reading lists distributed to students.
G.N.B.

2723 Attitude intellectuelle du bibliothécaire

Marc-Aug. Borgeaud

Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer. Bib. 29 (1) January—February 1953, 2—5.

Poses the question of the division of time between scholastic research and library duties which confronts the librarian at a 'learned library'. Writer thinks that the highest function of a librarian is in collaboration—with colleagues, with other libraries and with readers' research work.

M.B.

2724 The Use of Library Materials in Doctoral Research: a Study of the Effect of Differences in Research Method

Rolland E. Stevens

Lib. Q., 23 (1) January 1953, 33—41. Tables.

Research libraries increase so rapidly in size that some definite policy on storage and cataloguing must be adopted. Such policy should be based on careful study of the library's ability to satisfy quantitative demands. This paper outlines a study of titles used for historical research in doctoral dissertations. It is suggested that historical material is so fugitive that its proper control can only be ensured by subject specialisation plans or by special joint storage libraries.

M.C.C.B.

2725 De Centrala vetenskapliga biblioteken och deras förhållande till institutionsbiblioteken

[Central research libraries and their relation to the departmental libraries]

Erik J. Knudtzon

Nord. Tid., 39 (4) 1952, 113—123.

In 1949 Lund University Library set up an "institute service" to ensure efficient co-operation between the various libraries of the university and to correlate acquisition and exchange policies. Desiderata are submitted to the Service which decides whether a publication shall be acquired, number of copies, and in which libraries they shall be placed. Periodicals and monographs are deposited in departmental libraries with well-defined subjects. The institute service maintains a union catalogue of publications in non-Swedish languages in all the Lund University libraries by means of catalogue cards supplied by the departmental libraries. It also trains staff in library routines and gives advice on problems that arise.

W.

2726 Exchange activities of the University Library of Uppsala
E. Gren

Unesco Bull., 7 (4) April 1953, E43—45.

Although the World War brought an end to exchange activities of many universities and destroyed most of their records and contacts, exchange relations have now been built up again. Uppsala has successfully sought contacts in the Americas, Africa and the Orient, where previously it had none, and it now exchanges with 3,700 institutions all over the world. The exchange methods are described in detail. Uppsala University Library rejects the idea of transferring its exchange work to a special exchange centre for various reasons which are given.

J.L.G.

2727 Biblioteche Universitarie negli Stati Uniti d'America
[University libraries in the U.S.A.]

Anne V. Marinelli

Accad. e Bib. d'Italia, 20 (3—4) May—August 1952, 145—151.

A short introduction and statistics on American education. The relationship between University and University library in law, administration and other aspects. In particular the writer illustrates (i) the technical and reference work of the University Library; (ii) the relationship between University library and other co-operative plans (Farmington Plan, Midwest Inter-Library Centre etc.)

M.M.

2728 Administration of the University of Chicago Libraries, 1910—28

Haynes McMullen

Lib. Q., 23 (1) January 1953, 23—32.

A brief account is given of the various ways in which the University of Chicago Libraries attempted to solve their problems of accommodation, finance, directorship, staffing, and cataloguing.

M.C.C.B.

2729 Amerikanische Bibliotheksprobleme im Spiegel der Neuorganisation der Cornell-Bibliothek

[American library problems as reflected in the reorganisation of the Cornell University Library]

Walter Bauhuis

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., 6 (1) February 1953, 6—18.

A fundamental reorganisation of the Cornell University Library has been carried out since 1947 by Stephen A. McCarthy, the newly appointed university librarian. A unique feature of this reorganisation is that it was preceded by a comprehensive survey of the library

carried out by three independent librarians. The principal features of the reorganisation have been the centralization of library resources at Cornell; the institution of a new accessions system, based on the use of six copies of each order; the introduction of a new dictionary catalogue and the changeover from Harriss's classification to the Library of Congress system; and the development of the information office and the use of punched cards as a register of loans. Three plans have been drawn up for new buildings: a new combined undergraduate and graduate library, which will be difficult to erect on the available site on architectural grounds; separate new undergraduate and graduate libraries as at Harvard; and the rebuilding and extension of the existing building to provide a combined library of adequate size.

K.G.

2730 Greenville College Library

Ruby E. Dane

Illinois Libs., 35 (4) April 1953, 154—156. Photo.

This college is under the auspices of the Free Methodist Church. The new library opened in 1950 is completely open access and there is no stack. There are reading rooms, class study rooms, a browsing nook, a typing room, and a walled outdoor reading garden is projected. The library consists of 28,000 volumes growing at the rate of 1500 a year. Stress is laid in book selection on Christian doctrine and ethics. There is a faculty and student committee which worked in close co-operation with the architect of the new library. The committee aims at keeping the library conscious of student needs and assists in its smooth running.

G.P.S.

2731 Henry Pfeiffer Library, MacMurray College for Women, Jacksonville, Ill.

Victoria E. Hargrave

Illinois Libs., 35 (1) January 1953, 45—49. Illus.

Formerly in the Main Hall, the library moved, in 1941, to a new building. This seats 356 people and has room for 120,000 books; there are a general reading room, periodicals room, four seminar rooms, a reserve reading room and stack carrels. A large percentage of the stock is bought at the request of faculty members; a general fund is reserved for the purchase of reference, general interest and other books chosen by the library staff. There are several special collections: psychology, physical education, singing and voice culture and one room is devoted to Lincolniana. U.S. Government documents are received on a depository basis.

G.P.S.

2732 Illinois College Library

Deckard Ritter

Illinois Libs., 35 (2) February 1953, 93—96. Photo.

Seven Yale men founded the college in 1829 at Jacksonville, bringing with them a strong classical tradition which has been maintained in the library. The Tanner Memorial Library was completed in 1929. There is a stock of 40,000 volumes, with special sections on history and Shakespeare. The book fund of \$3500 means that book selection must be done with care. A collection of fee books (textbooks loaned for a fee) is maintained. In the Fiction room, students may study together and talk. There is a staff of three with six student assistants.

G.P.S.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2820, 2855, 2856)

2733 Medische bibliotheken. Een inleiding en aansporing

[Medical libraries: an introduction and stimulation]

A. Kessen

Bibliotheekleven, 38 (3) March 1953, 73—81.

Dr. Kessen stresses the importance of the modern medical library for the well-being of mankind. A historical survey is given from the first collections of medical books, etc. to the modern illustrated medical book with notes, references and bibliographies. In the middle ages small collections of not more than about a dozen medical mss. were formed and these grew rapidly in the 15th and 16th centuries, through the invention of printing, the founding of hospitals, guilds of physicians and private collections, and by the development of medical science in modern times. Different famous medical libraries in France, Germany and England are mentioned. The greatest activity has been in America; between 1900—1939, 200 medical libraries were founded; eight with more than 100,000 vols. Medical libraries in the Netherlands described are the Library of the Royal College of Physicians, founded 1849, in Amsterdam University; at The Hague, the Municipal Medical and Pharmaceutical Library; at Leiden University, the Central Medical Library in the Academical Hospital.

J.v.d.J.

2734 Publicity for the Medical Society Library

Wesley Draper

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (1) January 1953, 53—57.

In the case of medical societies, whose membership consists almost entirely of busy practising physicians, the great problem is to make the potential users fully aware of the contents and resources

of the library. It is not unusual for readers to express surprise on being told that certain material is available on their own door-step. Telephone service, reference work, photostats and microfilm should be provided wherever possible, and methods of publicising these services discussed. The personal factor is all-important: the librarian must have a thorough knowledge of the subject field of medical literature and the library's resources and he must never be too busy to aid any reader who may need help.

W.J.B.

2735 A Bibliographical Manual for Users of a Medical Library

Erich Meyerhoff

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (2) April 1953, 118—121.

The existing guides to the use of medical libraries are reviewed and the author puts forward his own ideas regarding the form and content of a medical bibliographic manual. The manual would be brief and elementary and would be addressed to readers rather than to students of medical librarianship.

W.J.B.

2736 Signposts: Some Selections from the 1952 Special Library Literature

J. Bird and E. M. R. Ditmas

Aslib Proc., 5 (1) February 1953, 27—39.

This paper selects from the vast number of publications received in British libraries during the year those that are most helpful to special librarians with little experience who are working in small libraries. Every aspect of special library work is covered by the 87 references and the significance of each one is briefly indicated.

J.S.R.

2737 Agricultural libraries in the United Kingdom

N. N. Chatterji

Librarian, 42 (3) March 1953, 53—58. Bibliog.

The history and development are reviewed from the establishment of the first in 1784 in association with the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Other libraries came into existence with the founding of other societies and the inauguration of agricultural colleges, institutes and university departments of agriculture. More specialized libraries have come into existence in this country. There are now more than 83 agricultural libraries. Classification in books and catalogues in these libraries is described.

G.P.S.

2738 East Malling Research Station Library

S. R. Ball

Kent News Letter, 5 (1) March 1953.

The station, with which is combined the Commonwealth Bureau of Horticulture and Plantation Crops, is concerned mainly with research into fruit and hops. The use of the library is restricted to members of staff, but its resources are available generally through the National Central Library and the Science Museum Library. Shelf arrangement is by accession number, but the card catalogue is classified by U.D.C. The main library building is separate from the laboratories, and has a small reading room with general reference books and current periodicals. A description is also given of the layout of the library, the routine for the distribution of periodicals and the provision of weekly additions lists and catalogue cards.

M.B.

2739 How to Start an Industrial Library

D. J. Foscett

Aslib Proc., 5 (1) February 1953, 3—8. References.

The growth of our industry has brought about an increased recognition of our dependence on published records, and the complexity of these makes it necessary for even small firms to have libraries and trained staff. Even the small library may achieve a great deal by co-operation (i) nationally, on a subject basis, as through Research Associations, and (ii) locally, on a general basis, as through the public library: several schemes are already in being. But the factory or firm library is the important unit, because it is there that the enquiries are actually made.

[Also in *An Leabharlann*, 11 (2) June 1953, 43—48]

D.J.F.

2740 Information, Industry and Integration

L. L. Ardern

Lib. Assn. Rec., 55 (5) May 1953, 158—160.

In large industrial areas a more determined effort should be made to integrate available resources of scientific and technical information. During 1952, about 5,000 loans were made among industrial libraries in the south-east Lancashire area without using the North West Regional Library Bureau. It is suggested that the Bureau should compile a union list of holdings of special libraries and should increase the range of the *List of Periodicals currently received in the libraries of the north-west*. Discarded technical periodicals should be offered to the Bureau so that a reserve stock can be built up.

J.G.

2741 Wetenschappelijke bibliotheek en bedrijfsleven

[Scientific library and industrial life]

H. van Leeuwen

Bibliotheekleven, 38 (2) February 1953, 41—52.

In former times industrial managers were required to have the qualities of vigour, authority, ingenuity and intuition; in modern times, science is a new factor. Research has become an essential part of industry. The great scientific libraries must partly develop their work in order to help industry. On the other hand, industries should support, financially and otherwise, the scientific libraries. In the Netherlands symptoms of this development can be seen and some projects have been realized already.

J.v.d.J.

2742 Dagens Nyheter arkiv

[The *Dagens Nyheter* Cuttings Archive]

Rudolf Frölén

Tid. f. Dok., 9 (2) 1953, 16—20, 23.

A description of the Cuttings Archive at *Dagens Nyheter*, one of Sweden's largest daily newspapers, after the reconstruction in 1948. Of particular interest is the "current archive", a miniature archive comprising cuttings from only the last two or three years, which saves a great amount of time and work. There is a plan of the Cuttings Archive and a photograph of an envelope for keeping cuttings.

2743 How we Work with our Readers

T. Yemelianova

Anglo-Soviet J., 13 (1) Spring 1952, 22—24.

The Library of the Electrostal works club, Moscow, has 64,000 volumes, of which 25,000 are in the children's section, five full-time staff, and 24 mobile units. It answers enquiries for recreative and technical literature, holds conferences, organizes exhibitions, wall newspapers and literary readings. It is hoped that reviews of literature and discussions of technical books will soon begin.

D.J.F.

2744 Chicago Historical Society

Margaret Scriven

Illinois Libs., 35 (4) April 1953, 158—160. Photo.

The Chicago Historical Society, founded in 1856 aimed to establish a library and "a cabinet of antiquities" covering Illinois and the old Northwest Territory, and to "preserve in particular such historical materials as shall serve to illustrate the settlement and growth of the City of Chicago". Since 1871 the library has acquired 80,000 books and pamphlets, 5,600 volumes of newspapers, 10,000 volumes of periodicals, 675 atlases, 4,000 maps, 4,000 broadsides and a quarter of a million manuscripts. All material is carefully preserved and

books are not circulated to the public. Most are available for inter-library loan, and photostats, photographs, and microfilms can be had for all library and museum holdings.

G.P.S.

2745 The Kemper Insurance Library

Ruth Nielander

Illinois Libs., 35 (3) March 1953, 129—131.

Begun in 1926, the library serves several insurance companies, all managed by James S. Kemper, but not all located in the same building. The stock consists of 9,000 volumes and 75 cabinets of pamphlets, reports and other vertical file material. The book collection is divided into four groups—insurance, law, medical and safety, and miscellaneous reference works. 175 periodicals are received and tax laws of 23 states and reports of cases are filed.

G.P.S.

2746 Old Siwash

Benjamin B. Richards

Illinois Libs., 35 (3) March 1953, 125—128. Photo.

The Knox Manual Labour College was built in 1837. The present library was built in 1928 and has a stock of 90,000 volumes. The special collections include the Finley Collection on the History and Romance of the Old Northwest and the Preston Player collection of Currier and Ives lithographs and other items on the Mississippi.

G.P.S.

2747 Reporting Literature in an Experiment Station Library

Roger J. Poulin

Special Libs., 44 (3) March 1953, 99—100.

It is desirable that literature on any subject should be brought to the notice of interested personnel as quickly as possible. Author suggests a scheme to cover the period between publication date of material and its appearance in the usual bibliographical aids.

M.B.

2748 Report of Committee on Criteria for Medical School Libraries

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (1) January 1953, 12—23.

A preliminary tabulation of replies, received up to June, 7, 1952, to a questionnaire submitted to libraries in the medical schools of the U.S. and Canada. The information given refers to staff, proximity of other libraries, services, holdings, budget, physical facilities, and future planning. Figures are given for the number of books and monographs published since 1940 held by the various libraries. A Section on Serials shows how 463 selected periodicals were distributed among the libraries. Forty journals which were subscribed to by all 79 libraries reporting to June 1952 are listed.

W.J.B.

2749 Delivery Service by the Library

Audrey L. Kargus

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (1) January 1953, 51—52.

Description of a delivery service operated by the St. Louis Medical Society, (membership 1350). Types of delivery service already in operation in the city were: student help; parcel post; contract with private delivery company; bonded messenger service. The bonded messenger service, with a charge for each individual delivery, was tried but proved to be too expensive. The library then approached the large drug stores which operated their own vehicles for delivery of prescriptions. Eleven stores offered, without cost, to pick up and deliver books to doctors on their regular prescription routes. All requests must be made through the library. If the request is made early in the day, the material is delivered by that afternoon. The service has been in operation for six months; 73 deliveries have been made, an average of one request per month for each of the participating drug stores.

W.J.B.

2750 The Library's Impact on Medical Education

James A. Campbell

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (1) January 1953, 7—11.

Library service is an integral part of medical education and training at all levels and its organization must keep pace with the ever-increasing demands made upon it. Libraries must no longer be confined to medical schools and large hospitals but must be established in the smaller hospitals, in postgraduate institutions, and in the rural areas. Better library facilities should be provided for the general practitioner, and his continued education should not be left to the publicity departments of the drug houses. The present-day emphasis on "miracle drugs" should not blind the librarian to the need for adequate shelves of texts on geriatrics, on the problems of ageing, and on degenerative diseases. The author reinforces Osler's plea for the inclusion in each library of certain epoch-making literary contributions both ancient and modern.

W.J.B.

2751 Letting Substance into the Texture

Henry R. Viets

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (2) April 1953, 125—129.

The Friends of the Armed Forces Medical Library, Washington, D.C., takes the place of the now disbanded Honorary Consultants to the Army Medical Library. The role of the Friends is to be partly advisory and partly ambassadorial; it is not their function to obtain funds as this is a Federal responsibility. In addition to the Friends there is a more official Advisory Group which came into existence in May 1952, when the Library received its new designation, and which will be concerned with questions of policy.

W.J.B.

2752 The Technical Library of the Quartermaster Research and Development Laboratories [Philadelphia, U.S.A.]

Robert L. Martin

Special Libs., 44 (3) March 1953, 96—98.

A general survey of the purpose and contents of the library, is followed by an account of the translating, bibliographical and other specialised services offered by it. In addition the library is responsible for several publications of interest to staff engaged in Quartermaster Research.

M.B.

2753 The Veterans Administration and Interlibrary Loans

Muriel R. McKenna

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (2) April 1953, 140—143.

The Medical and General Reference Library of the Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C. consists of about 15,500 medical volumes and 13,400 general reference volumes. 340 medical journals and 240 general periodicals are received currently. The collection includes material on general medicine, psychiatry, tuberculosis, occupational therapy, rehabilitation, nursing, social work, hospital administration and military history. Interlibrary loans are made on behalf of the Central Office personnel and on behalf of approximately 225 field installations, including some 160 hospitals. The Central Office borrows on an average 225 items a month for internal use and lends 75 items to other libraries. It serves as a clearing house for loans (125—130 a month) to the field installations. Tentative union lists of journals are maintained at the Central Office and special loan forms have been devised.

W.J.B.

2754 Selecting Material for Science-Technology Libraries

Ralph H. Phelps.

Special Libs., 44 (3) March 1953, 89—92.

Gives a select list of bibliographical aids to book and periodical selection, together with the better known guides to U.S. federal and state government publications. These latter are not restricted to science and technology. Use should be made of other libraries' resources for material not justifying its inclusion in a small special library.

M.B.

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INFORMATION SERVICES

2755 Economic intelligence work in a bank

A. H. Smith

J. of Doc., 9 (1) March 1953, 42—47.

The services rendered fall into three classes : providing information for managers and departments, answering enquiries from clients, answering enquiries from other private persons, banks, Government departments etc. Press cuttings are made, circulated to interested departments and afterwards filed. The bank's library is maintained by the Intelligence Department and it is responsible for all periodicals and newspapers purchased. Statistical summaries are compiled and issued to clients. Bulletins and booklets etc. are produced and sent to companies, libraries, individuals etc. as part of the bank's publicity programme.

D.M.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : GENERAL SURVEYS

(See also Abstract No. 2698)

2756 Grundlagen der Volksbüchereiarbeit in Oberösterreich

[Foundations of public library work in Upper Austria]

Hans Commenda

B. u. B., 4 (2) 1953, 54—59. Tables.

As a foundation for successful public library work in the future, it was recognized that account must be taken of political and social changes in Upper Austria between 1937—51. The Library Department of the Ministry of Education therefore sent a questionnaire to fifteen carefully selected public libraries, asking for statistical and other reports for each quarter of 1950. The libraries chosen served populations varying between 832 and 38,078 and it was found that one third of the whole population was agricultural, one third town-dwelling, and the remainder a mixture of the two. The provision of books for juveniles up to 18 is lamentably small. The meagre stock of foreign books is less serious since many towns are served by the U.S. Information Centres. Favourite books are historical novels (first place : Mitchell's *Gone with the wind*), then other novels, travel, Norse subjects and natural history. Least popular are standard dramas.

W.L.B.

2757 Bringing Books to the People : fifty years of public libraries in Denmark

Carl Thomsen

An Leabharlann, 11 (2) June 1953, 39—41, 48.

The stage of development of a country's public libraries is one of the tests of the importance which that country attaches to the cultural life. Public libraries have existed in Denmark since the end

of the 18th century. Pioneers modelled their work on Anglo-Saxon ideals: free membership, open access, long hours of opening, trained staff, junior libraries with Children's Librarians and a complete coverage for town and country alike. In 1900 Denmark had 240 libraries with 115,000 vols.; in 1950, 1315 libraries with nearly 5m. vols. The 1920 Public Library Act brought in a system of state grants based on population. The 33 "central" or county libraries aid and advise the rural libraries and interlibrary loans can be made for the most isolated reader. Reference is made to the valuable educational work done through the reading-rooms found in many libraries. Services to hospitals, old people's homes, military camps are provided. Reasons for the success of Danish public libraries are: Denmark's social structure which has enabled legislation to be passed which benefits the whole community; Denmark is a small country where distances are small between town and country and where intellectuals and workers are not far apart; heads of scientific libraries have helped immensely; technical matters of library organisation have been solved on uniform lines for the whole country.

W.

2758 Public Libraries in Denmark

Lionel R. McColvin

Lib. Assn. Rec., 55 (4) April 1953, 103-109. Illus.

Most of the parish libraries in Denmark are self-governing, but all receive small deposit collections from the 33 "county" libraries. The State makes a special grant to each "county" library, which is similar in function to British municipal libraries. The county library services of Aarhus, Kolding and Vejle are outlined. The libraries of Frederiksberg and Copenhagen are independent of the county systems. State grants are now administered by the Library Inspectorate which also maintains an Information Office and a Library School. The Library Association of Denmark is similar to that of Great Britain. An independent organisation, the Bibliographic Office for Public Libraries issues a cumulative National Bibliography, union catalogue entries, select booklists and other library literature.

J.G.

2759 Kommunerne og Folkebibliotekerne

[Communities and public libraries]

Rudolf Lassen

Bogens Verden, 35 (2) 1st April 1953, 69-72.

Under the Danish Public Library Act 1950 state grants have been increased and municipalities are expected to take greater responsibility for the proper administration of public libraries. The writer stresses the need for library authorities to observe and respect the rights, laws and by-laws of the authority. Every request for financial

subsidy ought to be reasonable and well-founded. Annual estimates must be detailed and accurately worked out. Right relations depend upon mutual respect and understanding and lead to better co-operation.

W.

2760 Nordrhein-Westfalens Büchereiwesen in Zahlenbild

[A statistical picture of the libraries in North Rhine-Westphalia]

Fritz Steffens

Die Gemeindebücherei in Nordrhein-Westfalen, 2 (1—2) March 1953, 2—5.

The figures show that 30 p.c. of the people in this area live in districts not served by any 'popular' libraries (Gemeindebücherei), and, as in all countries, it is the country districts which are worst served. They also show that the demand for library service is growing faster than means for meeting it are being supplied.

M.B.

2761 Library Legislation (1): England

P. N. Kaula

Abgila, 2 (8) December 1952, 279—284.

The library acts from 1850 to 1919 are briefly outlined, and the need for Treasury aid and national co-ordination is suggested.

B.C.V.

2762 Libraries and the Great Floods

Librarian, 42 (2) February 1953, 31—34.

Reports are given on damage in the East Coast areas of Essex, Great Yarmouth, Lindsey and Holland, and Sheerness. Except for Sutton-on-Sea, where the building was extensively damaged, the main damage has been the loss of books in the libraries and especially in the homes of borrowers.

G.P.S.

2763 Passage from India

Frank M. Gardner

Lib. Rev., No. 106, Summer 1953, 74—79.

(See Abstract No. 2586). The Delhi Public Library Project, in co-operation with Unesco, has set up and endowed a model library service. In eight months it achieved a membership of 10,000, and a daily issue of nearly 1,000. Most Indian libraries depend on public subscriptions for their income, and purchases are subject to the whim of political or religious groups. Public libraries cannot flourish without legislation, state support and free use, and even this project is doomed unless backed by legislation.

E.J.

2764 I Bibliotecari italiani a Congresso a Cagliari

[Italian Librarians in Conference at Cagliari]

Ettore Apollonj

Parola, 36 (3-4) March-April 1953, 82-84.

In 1952, 4437 school libraries and 1075 popular libraries (of which only 80 were urban public libraries) received assistance. Help to popular libraries must be increased and with the approval of the Minister, the National Institution for Popular and School Libraries will carry out a complete census to this end. Assistance takes three forms: (i) subsidised book purchase through the publishers, (ii) gifts to newly formed or very needy libraries, (iii) free distribution to 5471 affiliated libraries of the bi-monthly *La Parola e il libro*, a guide for librarians and readers. For the work of a national body with important functions in popular education the funds available are insufficient. The congress resolved: (i) That all libraries of popular type ought to be affiliated to the Institution, (ii) That grants to the Institution ought to be increased to enable it to operate on a truly national scale.

F.S.S.

2765 Cork County Library

P. J. Madden

An Leabharlann, 11 (2) June 1953, 53-56, 60.

In 1925, when Cork County Council adopted the Public Library Acts, only two of the seventeen rural district councils had adopted the 1902 Public Library Act and erected buildings. At first there was no clear policy of development and the Carnegie Trust funds were inadequate resulting in low standards of provision. Cork County (pop. 272,000 in 1926) acquired a delivery van and 10,000 books; 86 centres were opened and issues totalled 42,000. In 1941, books totalled 80,000, centres 312 and issues over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Today there are 110,000 books and nearly 1m. issues. By 1929 six urban areas had made arrangements to contribute £10 a year for the loan of 250 books. It was 1940 before all urban areas had relinquished their powers to the county. The County provided a service for the suburban areas of Cork City. Attempts were made to establish libraries in the 600 schools in the county but only a quarter are provided at present. Programmes of lectures were held during the 1930's but ceased when war broke out. Paintings, gramophone records and musical scores are loaned. Owing to wartime difficulties some branches were closed and a number of centres were combined to leave a total of 230. In 1948 new plans were made for 20 library districts in the county, each district to have a district library, outlier branches, school and other special centres and library extension services. The Library Committee issued a report setting out the purposes and functions of the library which are quoted in the article. Development awaits grants from the Library Council. (See Abstract No. 2708)

W.

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2766 Limerick County Library

Daniel Doyle

An Leabharlann, 11 (1) March 1953, 17—24. Photo.

Carnegie encouragement led to the first building at Rathkeale in 1907 followed by nine small buildings in the next ten years, planned for 200 books only in the charge of caretaker-librarians. These early efforts had not been very successful; buildings were often in the wrong place or were merely used as halls. By the time the Act was passed conferring library powers on county councils, County Limerick had two large and thirteen small buildings. The present library system was adopted in 1934 and begun in 1935. The service was reorganised and demands grew in the 1940's. A broad enquiry made during 1942—46 led to the following conclusions, most of which have now been put into effect. Mobile library service was considered unsuitable: the population of the rural county is 90,000; only three towns have more than 1,000 people. 27—30 districts were planned, each with a branch library of at least 1,000 books plus some village centres, and a minimum stock of 71,000 vols. for the county. All books of an educational nature to be supplied on demand. Service to be publicised by advertisement, lectures and radio listening; special services to be expanded are children's libraries, picture and gramophone record collection; study groups; local history museum. 18 branch libraries are now in operation; four more are planned as well as a new headquarters.
W.

2767 Historical Survey of the More Important Libraries in the Union of South Africa. 16. Boksburg Public Library

S. J. Kritzinger

S. Afr. Bib., 20 (3) January 1953, 74—77. Photo.

In 1887 Boksburg was proclaimed a township, and in 1897 the advisability of establishing a public library was considered. It was not until 1905 that the library was completed, and on August 19, 1905 the official opening took place. On August 19, 1939, Boksburg's new library building was opened. A mobile library unit to serve outlying suburbs is approved but not yet put into effect. Statistical data are appended.

D.R.

2768 La Biblioteca Pubblica negli Stati Uniti d'America [The Public Library in the U.S.A.]

Leon Carnovsky

Accad. e Bib. d'Italia, 20 (5) September—October 1952, 249—256.

Describes the activities of American public libraries in order to explain their nature and purpose. Emphasises (i) that their fundamental character is to be "free"; (ii) that their purpose is essentially

educational; (iii) that each county, city and small town of each State founds its libraries with its own funds. From this it follows that public libraries in America (i) are open to all and provide for every shade of opinion; (ii) that not only books are provided but also every other means of communication (records, radio, films etc.); (iii) that there are libraries of every type and size.

M.M.

2769 Library Trustees and the Library Services Bill

Eleanor A. Blanchard

Illinois Libs., 35 (3) March 1953, 117—119.

The Library Services Bill, which failed to get on the floor of either the Senate or the House during the 82nd Congress, has been introduced for the 83rd. It is designed to provide a library service to the many millions of farm families and others without such services. Its purpose and provisions are detailed. Trustees are urged to use the tremendous weight they have with Congressmen to influence them to support the Bill.

G.P.S.

2770 A Trustee's point of view

James J. Weadock, Jr.

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (5) January 1953, 383—385.

Small libraries exist in great numbers in towns and villages throughout America. Their disadvantages are obvious: lack of funds, untrained staff, inadequate hours of opening and lack of facilities available in large towns. The advantages are: closer contact between the public and the staff, and the provision of a cultural centre, where otherwise none would exist. The disadvantages would be lessened by state aid, regional library development, federation of libraries, co-operation between groups of libraries, and contractual arrangements between larger and smaller units.

G.N.B.

2771 Creative Supervision

Phyllis Osteen

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (8) April 1953, 629—632.

Suggestions have been made that public libraries in America should be organised into larger units than now exist. About 90% of all libraries in the U.S. are independent village or small town libraries. These could be made much more efficient by federation with others, with equality in rating and services. The only way to achieve co-ordination together with local autonomy in such federations of libraries would be by the appointment of supervisors ranking between the large town librarians and the branch librarians.

G.N.B.

2772 Here comes the Bookmobile

Maxine Stevenson

Illinois Libs., 35 (3) March 1953, 121—124. Illus.

The Bookmobile, on loan from the State Library was introduced to the Alton Community to supplement library services in rural areas, when ten additional schools were annexed to the Alton Community. Each school is visited every two weeks for from half to one and a half days. Adults may take advantage of the service, since sections have been provided for them.

G.P.S.

2773 One Library's building problems

[Lewis Mumford]

N.Z. Libs., 16 (1) January—February 1953, 6—7.

An article from the *New Yorker* on the New York Public Library building. This, conceived primarily as a monument, is now "as busy as Grand Central Terminal and just as cluttered". The hope is expressed that the trustees will consider removing the administrative and executive functions to another building and restore for a while the atmosphere of outward repose to the building.

G.P.S.

2774 Savanna Regional Library Service Center

A. M. Greison

Illinois Libs., 35 (4) April 1953, 145—146.

The Savanna Public Library Board is co-operating with the Illinois State Library in developing a Regional Library Service Center in the Savanna Public Library. The area covers four counties and extends into three others. About 10,000 volumes from the State Library are available for loan to libraries in the area. A Consultant from the Illinois State Library is on duty two days each month to advise visiting librarians at the center. Group discussions are being planned.

G.P.S.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES: POLICY AND PRACTICE

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2819, 2831, 2837)

2775 Lo! the Librarian

Kenneth F. Duchac

Illinois Libs., 35 (2) February 1953, 87—89.

The unlikely side of library activities, presenting the unexpected and demanding poise, is considered. The lost and found department, first aid post, community hotel, duties as baby-sitter, all these and other things lead to the day when the public librarian thinks the business of getting books to people is a secondary function.

G.P.S.

2776 Performance Budgeting, Work Measurement, and the Public Library

Harry N. Peterson

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (8) April 1953, 620—623.

Sound budget practice is of great importance in municipal and federal administration. There is nowadays a definite trend towards performance budgeting *i.e.* to prepare the financial plan in terms of work to be done and services to be rendered. This entails the careful costing of services rendered, not an easy task in public libraries where much of the work consists of answering enquiries in all fields of knowledge.

G.N.B.

2777 Your control panel

Gerard Cozzarin

Lib. J., 78 (3) 1 February 1953, 188—191.

Graphic presentation as an aid to the library director is advocated. Activities suitable for this treatment are divided under two headings, financial activities (the expense budget, book budget, etc.) and service activities (book circulation, registration of borrowers, etc.) Method of presentation is shown and the advantages stated.

J.L.G.

2778 People come first

Mildred Bruder Buchanan

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (7) March 1953, 517—519.

Public relations work is not something put into operation on special occasions; nor does it necessarily require to be handled by specialists. It is a continuous process, permeating the entire staff. There must first be good internal relations: harmony, understanding of objectives and methods for accomplishment. Observe the methods used in industry. Employ a personnel manager to guide new employees, instruct them and see that they are content in their work. Lead rather than drive; make the employee feel secure, safe and reasonably important. Recognise merit; keep your staff informed and discuss problems with them. Delegate responsibility. Good morale comes from working well together.

W.

2779 Staff participation in management

Amy Winslow

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (8) April 1953, 624—628.

The autocratic form of administration may be apparently more efficient than the democratic form, but it is less adaptable to change, and certainly less happy in its staff relations. Staff committees, staff associations, through which suggestions may be made by any member of the staff, and written manuals for staff instruction are all useful ways in which the democratic type of management may function.

G.N.B.

2780 Separation of Professional and Nonprofessional work in Public Libraries

Edward A. Wight

Calif. Lib., 14 (2) December 1952, 107—116. Diags.

(See Abstract No. 2362). A library can make its own study of staff work. Each member of the staff makes a list of the tasks he performs in an average week and estimates the number of hours for each task in that week. The final task list is reviewed and marked for all hours definitely professional. A work distribution chart should be made, from a complete summary, which will differentiate professional and nonprofessional work of each person. In planning redistribution of work, general principles to be kept in mind are: grouping professional work together (even if necessary crossing departmental lines), grouping clerical work by level of difficulty, and having a long-term programme. Some of the released time of professional staff must be spent in planning and may involve community survey. The value of the instructional manual for clerical workers is noted. It is emphasised that the library should have an up-to-date position classification plan.

G.H.

2781 How many copies? Some random thoughts

W. C. Berwick Sayers

Lib. World, 54 (632) February 1953, 130—131.

Problems of book supply are closely associated with those of book-reservation. The buying of popular books to saturation point is neither simple nor possible, even if sufficient classic fiction can be supplied. The older librarian's mission was to create readers; easy access to fiction has only produced those who look no further than the shelves. Reservation systems are used mainly by students and readers of reviews, presuming they can afford the fees. The solution may lie in free reservation or more copies; it has yet to be found.

A.H.H.

2782 Revaluations III

Thomas Clearwater, *pseud.*

Asst. Lib. 46 (6) June—July 1953, 84—86.

It is contended that publishers' advertising and poor standards of book reviewing induce many readers to request mediocre books and thus to exert an unwelcome influence on book-selection. The reader has few defences against such advertising and library services to readers at present offer little assistance to him. Public libraries, by their book purchases can play an important part in influencing serious publishing, but commercial publishing tends to divert the librarian's attention and funds. Recent interest has been shown in new translations of 19th century foreign literature, but re-assessment

and new reviews of long-published works are needed for each generation of readers. The unhealthy chain of events connecting publishing, novel purchases and unguided reading can be broken by honest and competent reviewing and librarians' purchases.

E.P.D.

2783 Book knowledge and the young assistant

P. D. Pocklington

Asst. Lib., 46 (6) June—July 1953, 88—91.

The book knowledge of the chief librarian of a public library is frequently not directly available to readers, as the natural progression of a librarian is away from the public departments to the office desk. Instead there should be a scheme of staff duties and promotion beginning with clerical and administrative work and ending, with appropriate salary scales, as chief librarian—a term synonymous with lending librarian. This would ensure that those with greatest book knowledge would be available to the public and receive the highest salaries. Book knowledge of junior librarians may be furthered by providing literary periodicals for their use, a literary page in the *Library Association Record* and encouragement from senior librarians. There should be more professional meetings dealing with books and the English Literature paper of the Entrance Examination should be re-instated.

E.P.D.

2784 The Development of the Concept of Reference Service in American Libraries, 1850—1900.

Samuel Rothstein

Lib. Q., 23 (1) January 1953, 1—15.

The distinctive feature of American reference service is shown to have been personal assistance. This concept is examined historically, and is seen to have developed from mere willingness to help to organized reference units, with specially trained staff. As an example of such development, the history of Providence Public Library is cited.

M.C.C.B.

2785 Some Problems of the Telephone Reference Service

Elizabeth Bond

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (8) April 1953, 641—644.

Telephone enquiries account for more than one-seventh of the reference questions asked during one month at Minneapolis Public Library. Many people ask questions that cannot be answered properly over the telephone, questions that require too much information, or too specialised information that may easily be written down in error. Some questions are unreasonably frivolous, and the seeker can find the information by personal visit to the library.

G.N.B.

2786 Art history in public libraries : a discussion between Peter Murray and R. C. Bengé

Librarian, 42 (3) March 1953, 47—51.

No difficulty has been found in obtaining art books from public libraries, unless they were very specialised. There are gaps in English art history. There is a need for a comprehensive bibliography on painting, though there are several selective and current bibliographies. Good reproductions are necessary, but colour reproductions must be excellent or not used at all. Well made and printed half tone on coated paper can rarely be bettered. Periodicals are discussed and assessed. Specialists do write popular books, but they condemn the popular book written from third hand sources, repeating old mistakes and stealing the market from the man who has devoted years to the study of the particular subject.

G.P.S.

2787 Finance forums

Marion Stevens Eberly

Lib. J., 78 (7) April 1, 1953, 558—559.

The writer advocates the formation of discussion groups at public libraries for the purpose of aiding families to spend and use money wisely. The public library should lay down the basic principles of planning the family budget, explain how the government and state use the taxes, the value of life insurance and other financial matters of current interest.

J.L.G.

2788 Udstillingsvinduet i Odense Centralbiblioteks Bolbrofilial

[Display window in the Bolbro Branch of Odense Central Library]
Birthe Andrup

Bogens Verden, 35 (3) 15 May 1953, 145—146.

The branch library is situated on a main road and uses a large window for displays which are changed every other week. The displays advertise literature on different topical subjects, illustrate the lists of subject reading published by the Danish Bibliographical Office, or illustrate the ways in which the library can be of help to the public. Museum pieces have been borrowed for display in connection with the books. The public are keenly interested in the displays and the results are already showing in circulation statistics.

L.L.

2789 The Librarian turns to Bulletin Boards

Rachel Wilkes

Illinois Libs., 35 (2) February 1953, 90—92.

Deliberate errors on a bulletin board prove that these are read. In preparing bulletin boards, time saving devices are made much

of e.g. Mitten letters with pins, a well stocked supply of materials, (tacks, crepe-paper, seasonal objects for Christmas etc.) is necessary, and ideas can be obtained from commercial advertising tricks. Book jacket bulletin boards are popular and easy to prepare.

G.P.S.

2790 Wentworth County Library Co-operative

L. Roberta Wilson

Ontario Lib. Rev., 37 (1) February 1953, 8.

The purpose of a county library co-operative, as defined by Ontario law, is "to purchase and distribute books for circulation by its member organizations," *i.e.* local libraries, Women's Institutes, and schools.

D.R.

2791 A Glimpse into the Library in Ribe, Denmark's oldest town

George Gray

Lib. World, 54 (634) April 1953, 169—170.

The library serves a town of some 7,000—8,000 population, centre of an agricultural community, books on agriculture naturally being of first importance. There is a demand for Danish classics and modern fiction, although detective novels are not popular. No great interest is taken in works on Russia or Communism as in Great Britain. Books in the English language are borrowed freely and many Danish librarians study in America and Britain.

A.H.H.

2792 Industry and the Public Library in Kingston-upon-Hull

J. Binns

Aslib. Proc., 5 (1) February 1953, 9—15.

The commercial and technical department of this library provides information and lending services for local firms. Since the subject coverage is very wide, comprehensive collections can be maintained on only the most relevant branches of technology such as paints, oils and fats, timber and marine engineering. The stock is selected from the B.N.B. and book lists with help from experts and the suggestions of users. It consists of 19,000 books, 370 periodicals including abstracts and indexes, 350 directories, patents and trade catalogues. Enquiries are answered by quick reference, short searches and lengthy literature surveys. The current information file contains clippings from trade journals classed by subject only. It is proposed to develop a service similar to the Sheffield Interchange Scheme.

J.S.R.

2793 The B.N.B. in a Branch Library

W. H. Shercliff

N.W. Newsl., No. 21, May 1953, 1-2.

The *British National Bibliography* is used as a substitute for a catalogue in the Hollyhedge Branch Library, Manchester. Besides the B.N.B. there is a complete author list of non-fiction, a shelf list and the latest Whitaker's Reference Catalogue. The advantages are cheapness, the format, the survey of the whole of literature, and the saving of staff time from cataloguing. Readers who prefer a catalogue are satisfied by reference to the shelf register. The B.N.B. gives more information than the average catalogue card. The disadvantages are that the B.N.B. is little used by borrowers. Ideally a library should mark its own holdings, otherwise books may be obtained through the Interlending System which are already in stock. The absence of a catalogue often assumes that there is no list. A large library requires a catalogue of its own stock.

G.P.S.

2794 Il Catalogo delle Pubblicazioni Periodiche della Biblioteca Comunale di Milano

[The Catalogue of the Periodical Holdings of the Milan Municipal Library]

Parola, 36 (3-4) March-April 1953, 142.

Compiled by the Director, Dr. Giovanni Bellini, assisted by Dr. Giuseppe Soldati, the work includes all sets held, whether the publications are defunct or still appearing. Titles are arranged alphabetically and there is a very full, classified subject list. The material catalogued is surprisingly rich and varied and the appearance of the new tool, which scholars will be able to consult at home, is especially opportune as the library itself is shortly to be rehoused in premises where the stock can be deployed to better advantage.

F.S.S.

2795 Proposed: a Processing Center for Public Libraries in Southern California

John and Dorcas Connor

Calif. Lib., 14 (3) March 1953, 155-157 and 182.

Co-operative processing was voted for further study at a meeting of the Committee of Procedures of the Public Library Executives Association of Southern California in 1951. In order to obtain facts for further discussion a questionnaire was circulated to six representative public libraries in the region. This included, as well as a request for processing stationery, a list of processing routines and a list of 45 fiction and nonfiction titles published throughout the year to be checked by each library. The replies, tabulated, showed an encouraging duplication in the selection of titles and similarities in processing details. Details are given of the staffing of the proposed Center and the estimated costs of operation.

G.H.

2796 Haish Library, Dekalb, Ill.

Phyllis Maggeroli

Illinois Libs., 35 (1) January 1953, 57—60. Illus.

The Public Library of Dekalb had its beginnings in a reading room founded by the Women's Club in 1893. In 1895, the city council established a public library and in 1931 the library moved into its present building, the gift of Jacob Haish. The stock has been substantially aided by memorial gifts. To attract readers, story hours are held, there is a weekly column in the local newspaper and a fifteen minute radio programme. A record library has been established by the "Friends of the Library", and there is a Girls Library Club, whose members discuss the impressions books have made on them.

G.P.S.

2797 The Man who understands Brooklyn

W. C. Rockwell

Pioneer, 16 (2) March—April 1953, 8—10. Illus.

Since March 1949 when Francis St. John became Chief Librarian at Brooklyn Public Library, the library system has expanded in many directions. Seven new branches (making 50 in all) have been opened in shops; two Libraries-on-Wheels serve schools by day and housing estates in the evenings. The second floor of the Main Library, idle for 13 years, is being completed. Photochargers have saved the time of 10—15 people; centralised cataloguing, the time of 22—25 people. The Senior Citizens Program for people over 60 years (*See* Abstract No. 2798) and a Mother Pre-School Group have been inaugurated. Gramophone records and framed pictures are circulated. There is a Tunadex Service and an Audio-Visual Service. A film *The Library is a Family Affair* has been produced in its entirety by the staff. A radio program is given from each branch library in turn. There are also Great Books Program, Young People's Program, Know your fellow citizens Program (for the many nationalities in Brooklyn).

W.

2798 A Service for Senior Citizens

Francis R. St. John

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (7) March 1953, 531—533. Photos.

In 1952 the Brooklyn Public Library opened a basement room for the use of men and women of sixty years and over. The room was painted and furnished with curtains, card tables, easy chairs, books and magazines. Reading lamps are provided. Discussions are held and a tea party is arranged once a week. The room is supervised by a former staff member with help from regular staff members. This community activity is proving very popular.

G.N.B.

2799 Super-Market Booketerias

Robert S. Alvarez

Lib. J., 78 (9) May 1, 1953, 783—785. Photos.

Lacking building funds for branch libraries and having a widely dispersed urban population to serve, Nashville Public Library has recently opened three branch libraries in grocery chain stores. It was pointed out to store owners that book provision would bring new patrons and give them good publicity and a reputation for progress and civic mindedness. Each store has a library of about 1,000 vols., including over 10 per cent. non-fiction and 20 per cent. juvenile stock. Details of registration and circulation are given. The cost of operation for the three libraries is expected to be about \$2,000 a year. A housewife tidies the shelves every morning and the library circulation department sends out overdue notices.

J.L.G.

2800 The Travelling Branch

Ruth Stratton

Lib. J., 78 (3) 1 February 1953, 184—187.

Describes the opening of a mobile service in Reading, Pennsylvania, having used money obtained from fines to purchase the van. The mobile was displayed in the centre of the town as publicity prior to commencing the service. The article deals with some of the problems encountered in operating a mobile library service.

J.L.G.

2801 Mobile Libraries—operating costs

Minnie J. Little

Lib. J., 78 (3) 1 February 1953, 179—184.

The survey of the operating costs of the Washington State eight mobiles over a period of five years. Tables are given analysing all running expenses. The mobiles and the differing types of terrain covered are described.

J.L.G.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstract No. 2764)

2802 The Role of the Resource Unit in Library Instruction

Muriel Bennett

Illinois Libs., 35 (4) April 1953, 150—153.

The use of the library must be taught to all high school pupils, taking into consideration their environment, curriculum and the "library mindedness" of the staff. The resource unit brings into play all aspects of study and library sources. The curriculum should include orientation of the library in the school departments and liaison between teaching and library staff is essential. By encouragement in its use the pupil learns the resources of the library.

G.P.S.

2803 Suggestions for Primary School Libraries—the report of a Conference held at Gordon House on 15th November 1952

Sch. Lib., 6 (4) March 1953, 226—248.

A Conference was held by the School Library Association for teachers and others concerned with libraries in primary school. The subjects discussed were: (i) the special characteristics of the Junior School; (ii) modern teaching methods in the primary school; (iii) the supply of books; (iv) central and classroom libraries; (v) library periods; (vi) the arrangement of books in catalogues; (vii) staffing; (viii) share of children in running the library; (ix) finance; (x) co-operation with the public library.

G.N.B.

2804 A Primary School Library

E. L. Wise

Sch. Lib., 6 (4) March 1953, 248—250.

In 1949 the library at Felixstowe Central Junior School consisted of two shelves of reference books housed in a classroom and a number of school textbooks scattered in cupboards throughout the school. Since then, one room has been altered to form a Central Office, Book Pool and Library. School textbooks and reference books were collected into this room and arranged in subject order. Gifts of books were sought and numbers of new books were bought. Gramophone records are available. Illustrations and newspaper cuttings are kept in cardboard boxes and some periodicals are taken.

G.N.B.

2805 Spreading news of books

M. Q. Heaps and S. Hynson

Lib. J., 78 (6) 15 March 1953, 489—491.

The outline of a joint project by Arlington, Mass., High School librarian and the Young People's librarian of Robbins Public Library to encourage juvenile interest in books by forming a group of young book reviewers. The type of review required was explained to the twelve volunteer students and fortnightly meetings held at which reviews were read and books discussed. The reviews are eventually published in booklet form and circulated. The methods of organisation of the group are explained and the future programme surveyed.

J.L.G.

2806 The Danville Plan

J. McLean Reed and Helen E. Walker

Illinois Libs., 35 (1) January 1953, 50—55. Illus.

This is a scheme established in Danville, Illinois, to solve the problem of "the provision of library books and materials essential

to the successful teaching of the more progressive curriculum." To meet the needs of eighteen elementary schools, a school library was established in a centrally located building, from which books and other materials are sent daily to all schools. Details of policy and administration, and the practical operation of the plan are given.

G.P.S.

2807 The Library at the State Training School for Girls, Geneva, Ill.

Elizabeth Cook

Illinois Libs., 35 (4) April 1953, 146—148.

The State Library has appointed a full time advisor for institutional libraries. There are about 250 girls at the Illinois State Training School between the ages of 10 and 18. The library consists of 2,000 volumes. In 1951 a survey of the institution's library needs was made by the State Library and a professional librarian was appointed to re-organise the collection. A special book fund helps to balance the stock which is largely donated. 20 periodicals are received and a picture and pamphlet file begun. Later the library will move into a remodelled room where there will also be a staff and professional collection. Cottage libraries are scheduled and a study is to be made to determine if inmate borrowers are the same girls who show improvement academically.

G.P.S.

2808 The School Library Bulletin Board

Jean L. Woodward

Wilson Lib. Bull., 27 (7) March 1953, 540—544. Bibliog.

The school library bulletin board should be bold and challenging, interesting to the keen student and the lazy one. In order to be successful with bulletin boards the librarian should have some knowledge of many subjects, familiarity with simple artistic composition and advertising layout, an artistic sense of form and an alertness for "catchy" effective ideas. Certain basic equipment is necessary, *e.g.* cardboard, coloured paper, razor blades, pens, brushes, drawing ink. Pictures may be cut from magazines, discarded books, advertising circulars, photographs, maps, book jackets, newspapers. A selected list of books should be ready with each display.

G.N.B.

2809 It Pays to Advertise !

Aimee K. Kulp

Lib. J., 78 (8) April 15, 1953, 664—668.

A description of some of the advertising methods used at Mercersburg (Pennsylvania) Academy Library. A large bulletin board for book jackets, photographs, posters and paintings is designed to catch the eye of the student. A large table displays interesting

books. Specialised display stands are also maintained and frequently changed. A popular place in the Library is the "Guidance Corner" which has a pamphlet rack containing *Life adjustment pamphlets*, college catalogues and yearbooks, and books on hobbies and youth counselling. A list of subjects for displays of special interest for boys at school is added by M. M. Schulze.

J.L.G.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2805, 2816)

2810 Børnebiblioteksarbejde paa landet

[Children's library work in rural areas]

S. Plovgaard

Børn og bøger, 5 (6) March 1953, 61—64.

Under the new library act of 1950 children's libraries in rural areas are drawn within the administration of the central or "county" libraries and this has already more than doubled the circulation of books among children. Many financial and administrative problems have arisen for the central libraries: the children's libraries need expanding, more books must be bought, more store rooms for special collections of children's books must be found.

L.L.

2811 Skolebiblioteket og de laesesvage

[School library and the backward reader]

Alfred Larsen

Børn og bøger, 5 (6) March 1953, 55—59.

The problem of training the backward reader has always been great. Children have no interest in reading because the books are mostly too difficult for them. Until recently there were no books written especially for these children and the ones now available are too few. A commission of teachers and children's librarians has been appointed to investigate children's books regarding their suitability for backward readers. It is very important to have sets of these books for use in class since it has been found that this sort of reading quickens the child's interest and ability.

L.L.

2812 The Poor Reader, Why?

Helen M. Robinson

Lib. J., 78 (10) May 15, 1953, 875—877.

The writer reviews the various factors which tend to make a child a poor reader, *i.e.* two years behind the level of his class. These are: eye defects; hearing, affecting both speech and reading; glandular trouble, when the child is lacking in energy to read;

children's diseases and brain injuries; emotional disturbances; language development, when the child is of foreign parents; and the home environment. With adequate remedial teaching and guided reading the standard of these readers can be improved.

J.L.G.

2813 The Illinois Junior Historian

Donald F. Tingley

Illinois Libs., 35 (3) March 1953, 108—110.

This is a monthly magazine sponsored by the Illinois State Historical Society, to stimulate the study of local history by school-children in the belief that they will thereby be better citizens of their community. The purpose and value of the Junior Historian programme are discussed in detail.

G.P.S.

2814 Are we making reading important in the lives of boys and girls today?

Dilla W. MacBean

Iowa Lib. Q., 16 (15) January 1953, 242—246.

Nearly half of all Americans do not read books, and only one tenth averages one visit a month to a public library. Greater co-operation is needed between teachers and librarians, each recognising the other's qualifications and opportunities. All social agencies of a community should share in the reading programme—the home, the school, the library, the church, the bookshops. A good library service depends on the library itself and its equipment, on its book-stock, its programme and services, and its staff.

E.J.

2815 Operation "Teen-ager"

Jane A. Downton

N.W. Newsl., No. 20 March 1953, 1—2.

The Youth Library at Preston, opened on the 26th January, 1953, is an attempt to attract the youngster who stops reading when he leaves school. Accommodation for 2,500 books was found in a self-contained section of the Lending Library. Readers using this section have their books discharged and stamped at the lending counter. The fiction is divided into two age groups 15-16, 17-20, and is split into "Tales of the past", "Mystery and adventure," etc. Fiction and non-fiction are shelved on alternate tiers. The room has been made attractive with captions, decorative motifs and flowers. Issues have averaged 100 a day, 175 on Saturdays; non-fiction issues are 50% of the total. 153 new readers have joined; the rest have transferred from the Adult Lending and Junior Libraries.

G.P.S.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES : SPECIAL RELATIONS

2816 Getting Well with Books

Vera Flandorf

Lib. J., 78 (8) April 15, 1953, 651—655. Illus.

Children's literature is used as part of the therapeutic programme and staff, students and volunteers are made aware of the value of books to the children in the Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago. By catering more or less exclusively to the child's taste, apart from the necessary screening of poor quality literature, the librarian is certain of maintaining the child's interest in reading—if not of improving his or her taste. Books are circulated on book trolleys and story hours are given. Various methods of supplying books and interesting the children are outlined. Particular emphasis is placed on bibliotherapy and the selection of books for the particular illness according to the child's stage in development.

J.L.G.

2817 The Correspondence School Library

L. G. Gordon

N.Z. Libs., 16 (1) January—February 1953, 7—14.

This provides a free library service to every one taking a course, and every child taking a full time course automatically becomes a member. For ease of administration and because of the different problems involved, the library has been divided into three sections—the Secondary and Reference, handled from the School itself; the Primary, handled by the National Library Service from nine of its depots; and the Primers, handled by the Primer teachers from the school. The organization and administration of these, especially with regard to the decentralization of the Primary section, are discussed and the help given to the teachers, book selection, stock and publicity are described.

G.P.S.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE : PLANS, FURNITURE, LIGHTING

2818 What about premises ? A talk about the library building situation

A. E. Mercer

N.Z. Libs., 16 (1) January—February 1953, 1—6.

Much progress has been achieved since 1940 in books and staff and though these are dependent on premises and equipment, buildings have been "the Cinderella of the piece". Ideas on library building, equipment and layout have changed. There is a shortage of

information on library buildings. The progressive retailer can teach librarians a lot in layout and organisation. An accessible, central site is required and a sufficiency of floor space. Modular planning and construction, the one really new idea since 1945, allows both growth and change within a building. The effective use of colour and lighting to give a pleasant visual experience is a factor in the general concept of accessibility.

G.P.S.

2819 Planning a building

Harry N. Peterson

Lib. J., 78 (7) April 1, 1953, 551—557.

It is understood that subject departmentalisation can give the best reference service for the large public library. The positioning of these departments is of the greatest importance due to the fact that related subjects must not be separated. The grouping pattern of Baltimore Public Library is briefly delineated as an example of logical departmentalisation. The writer stresses the need of planning for the future especially where the new library is likely to expand. The proposed architectural layout of the District of Columbia Public Library is described in detail to show that by juxtaposition of departments, both horizontal and vertical, a three dimensional concept of the whole can be reached. This vertical approach to library planning is considered to be necessary in view of the shortage of large sites and current building costs.

J.L.G.

2820 Plan and equipment of the Health Sciences Library, University of Washington, Seattle

Alderson Fry

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (1) January 1953, 24—29. Illus.

Interesting features include an electric eye to count visitors; a "botanical garden"; the periodical reading room with hinged racks; electric door-locks which can be operated by the assistants from a distance; soundproof study rooms; television stations which enable students to follow operations in the nearby hospital; a staff room with a combined kitchen unit and an automatic coffee maker; an underground bookstore for future expansion in which the air is cleaned electrostatically and there are no windows.

W.J.B.

2821 Labor Saving Devices and techniques of the future

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (1) January 1953, 60—68. Refs.

(i) Introduction, by Mollie Sittner. (ii) Notched cards, by Louise Darling. (iii) Book storage, by Suzanne C. Fallot. (iv) Summary, by R. Jobe.

W.J.B.

**LIBRARY MATERIALS: AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS, MAPS,
PERIODICALS (SERIALS)**

(*See also* Abstract No. 2703)

2822 Film Service Grows Rapidly

de LaFayette Reid

Illinois Libs., 35 (3) March 1953, 115—116.

(*See* Abstract No. 2633). The Illinois State Library — University of Illinois Co-operative Film Distribution programme has grown rapidly. Statistics and a list of 49 titles requested more than five times are given.

G.P.S.

2823 Oral Medicine Film Library

Margaret G. Palmer

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (2) April 1953, 138—139.

Deals with an interesting project at the Library of the Dental School of the University of Pennsylvania. The film library was started in 1941 and now consists of 300 kodachrome slides together with notebooks which contain descriptions of the conditions shown and references for further study. In appropriate cases slides are accompanied by X-ray films and slides of microscopic sections. One of the projectors now in use throws the image about one foot on to a small screen; this obviates eye strain in changing focus from reading notes to a screen ten or twelve feet away. The present projectors need a darkened room or corner, but it is hoped to install special table projectors which can be used without changing the lighting.

W.J.B.

2824 Music for the Family

Leona Ringering

Illinois Libs., 35 (3) March 1953, 107—108.

An introductory talk on the appreciation of music.

G.P.S.

2825 Second movement

A. G. Curwen

Asst. Lib., 46 (6) June—July 1953, 86—88.

Replies to some of the questions of music librarianship raised by D. Munro (*See* Abstract No. 2637). The dangers of superficial knowledge in music librarianship are stressed. A special emphasis on music librarianship is questioned, it being inferred that service to industry and commerce has a prior claim. Assistance to readers is extremely difficult, it being virtually impossible for a single librarian

to assess standards and needs in relation to all voices and instruments. The growth of gramophone record libraries gives good reason for the grouping of all musical material in a separate department or section. The qualified assistant in charge of such a department should be responsible for the selection, cataloguing and classification of the material. Poor music catalogues are often due to the inadequacies of the Anglo-American code and Cutter's *Rules*. Possible solutions are to be found in McColvin and Reeves' *Music libraries* and the Library of Congress *Rules for descriptive cataloguing*, the former being probably too simple and the latter too detailed.

E.P.D.

2826 New Music (Winter 1952—1953)

J. H. Davies

Librarian, 42 (3) March 1953, 41—42.

A narrative review in five sections—Bibliography and source books, Scores, Piano and organ, Vocal scores and songs, and Chamber scores and miscellaneous.

G.P.S.

2827 Reflections of an American Librarian: the beginning of educational non-commercial television

Irving Lieberman

Librarian, 42 (2) February 1953, 26—27.

The Federal Communications Commission has reserved 242 T.V. channels for non-commercial educational T.V. Action taken in California to organise the use of these and a proposed scheme of co-operation, using recordings, are described.

G.P.S.

CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, ABSTRACTING

(See also Abstract No. 2793)

2828 Delhi Seminar in Library Science

Abgila, 2 (7) September 1952, B 217—222, and 2 (8) December 1952, B 259—267.

This series of articles records the results of weekly discussions. The following topics are included: the union catalogue of a regional system; the principle of increasing concreteness in arranging facets; metamorphosis of serials into series; open access in Indian libraries; editor entries in cataloguing; types of library service (to non-specialists, and to specialists). These two types are compared with respect to classification, cataloguing, reference work and staff organization.

B.C.V.

2829 All the Books

Alan L. Heynemann

Lib. J., 78 (8) April 15, 1953, 657—659.

An outline of the scope of the Library of Congress card catalogue service and the present development known as the "All books plan". With this latter project, put into operation in February 1953, LC endeavours to get printed catalogue cards ready for books on the day of publication. This is done with the aid of U.S. publishers who send sample copies of all books prior to publication to the *U.S. Quarterly Book Review* edited at LC. The organization of the service is described.

J.L.G.

2830 Place of Subject Cataloging in Bibliographic Organization

Sarah G. Meyer

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (2) April 1952, 114—117.

Deals with subject cataloguing at the Library of Congress. The staff, which consists primarily of subject specialists in the various fields of knowledge, follows a double method of approach to each item under consideration. The correct subject heading is determined and the work is also assigned to its appropriate place in the *L.C. Classification*. Great care is taken in dealing with material which represents new fields of endeavour and for which new headings and class numbers have to be provided.

W.J.B.

2831 A Management Engineering Look at Cataloging

Robert E. Kingery

Coll. and Res. Libs., 14 (1) January 1953, 52—56.

In the first half of 1951 a firm of management engineers made a survey of the "preparation procedures" employed at the Reference Department of New York Public Library. The author, who is the chief of the Preparations Division of this library, comments enthusiastically upon the recommendations made by the survey staff, most of which have now been implemented and have led to the reduction of the time which must elapse between the receipt of a book and the filing of all catalogue cards to an average of one month.

L.J.L.

2832 Über den Basler Schlagwortkatalog (SWK)

[On the dictionary catalogue at Basle]

Philipp Schmidt

Nach. d. Vereinigung schweizer. Bib., 28 (6) November—December 1952, 169—177.

An article on the difficulties confronting the maker of a dictionary catalogue arranged on the "catchword" principle. The rule of a main word (Stammwortregel) with sub-headings and not a mechanical alphabetical arrangement is followed throughout.

M.B.

2833 Cataloguing Recordings in the Illinois State Library

Evelyn L. Vaughan

Illinois Libs., 35 (2) February 1953, 79—85.

The Recordings Unit has some 20,000 records, scores and libretti, mainly classical but also including operettas, cowboy and folk songs, Shakespeare, poetry, prose and dramatic readings, bird calls, etc., and language sets. Recordings are classified by Dewey Decimal Classification, the Cutter table and Library of Congress subject headings. Catalogue cards made include main card, shelf list, subject headings, composer and title, and analytics for all performers. Each type of entry is described in detail with examples and indicating variations for long playing records. The list of subject headings given is followed by notes on their use, and the numbers in the Dewey Decimal Classification, which have been used, are listed.

G.P.S.

2834 Symposium on Subject Headings

J. of Cat. and Class., 8 (4) December 1952, 131—158.

Summaries of speeches on the selection and standards of subject headings for use in university, college, public, industrial relations and scientific libraries; on economies in subject cataloguing; on the Army Medical Library Catalog, 1951 and on the review of *The Library of Congress Subject Catalog* by May G. Hardy (*Lib. Q.*, 22 January 1952, 40—50).

W.

2835 The Subject Heading Authority List of the *Current List of Medical Literature*

Seymour I. Taine

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (1) January 1953, 41—43.

The new *Current List* (July 1950) at first used the authority list of the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus* which was already ten years old. In April 1951 the compilation of a new list was begun by the staff of the Armed Forces Medical Library, but many difficulties were encountered and in order to complete the task the co-operation of the Welch Medical Library Indexing Project was secured. Sixteen categories of subject headings had already been established and the headings used by *Current List* had been coded and punched on IBM cards. The list now contains over 9,000 cards, including main headings and cross references. The *Current List* began to use the new system in October 1951; since that date many changes have been made. After further trial it is expected to prepare the list for publication and sale.

W.J.B.

2836 The Index—Catalogue of Medical and Veterinary Zoology

Mildred A. Doss

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (2) April 1953, 110—113.

The *Index-Catalogue* is an index to the world literature on parasites and parasitic diseases of man and of animals associated with man. It is maintained by the Zoological Division of the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry and was started about 1892 by the distinguished parasitologist Albert Hassall. The history and organization of the Zoological Division are outlined and some account is given of the scope and method of preparation of the *Index*, which is divided into four sections dealing respectively with Authors, Subjects, Hosts and Treatment. Those parts of the *Index* which have not yet been published are available in manuscript form at the Bureau's offices at Beltsville, Maryland.

W.J.B.

2837 Consider the Reader : an introduction to reader interest classification

Claribel Sommerville

Iowa Lib. Q., 16 (16) April 1953, 262—264.

Classification by broad subject categories which reflect specific interests of the community has been developed during the past 15 years. Tables are given of the groupings in use at the public libraries at Des Moines, Detroit, South Chicago, Muncie, Boston, and also a proposed grouping prepared by the University of Chicago Graduate Library School. The examples given are for juvenile, young adult and adult libraries.

W.

2838 Library Classification : Relation between Producer and Consumer

S. R. Ranganathan

Libri, 2 (3) 1952, 226—232.

Need is felt for better co-operation between subject-specialist and classifier. This is having a salutary effect on library classification. Specialisation calls for replacement of enumerative classification by expressive, analytico-synthetic classification, as classification must not be rigid but should keep abreast of the changing wave-front of knowledge. The Colon Classification gave some promise in this direction, but was not successful as it did not carry enumeration down far enough. There is need for the setting up of a meta-language which would be largely symbolic in at least its vital parts, and through which classifiers could communicate. It would be a means of establishing a foundation for classification which could conserve harmony between classifier and specialist.

D.A.S.

2839 Optional Facets in Library Classification (9)

S. R. Ranganathan

Abgila, 2 (7) September 1952, 173—200.

This article in the series in which Ranganathan is exploring the foundations of classification is a resumé of the main ideas which are emerging from his work and that of his pupils. He collects together many new terms, shows the "versatility" which his notation gives, and discusses the degree to which the existing Colon Classification uses the notational potentialities. He lists a series of unsolved problems, and appeals for more research. This is a difficult and complex paper which will repay close study.

B.C.V.

2840 Optional Facets in Library Classification (10) Inductive versus Classificatory Approach

S. R. Ranganathan

Abgila, 2 (8) December 1952, 233—245.

The terms used in classification schedules are nouns, concrete or abstract. Ranganathan considers the types of nouns used, and shows that beginning with proper nouns (the names of individual entities) we rise by successive levels of abstraction to terms of great generality. The derivation of classification schedules by this process is often called "inductive", while the formation of schedules by division of general concepts is called "deductive". Ranganathan shows that these terms are incorrect, as they apply to logical inference, which is not involved in classification. He considers that the traditional classificatory method of division is psychologically preferable and more practical.

B.C.V.

2841 Optional Facets in Library Classification (11) : WD[P] Universe : octave versus group notation, and facet

S. R. Ranganathan

Abgila, 2 (8) December 1952, 246—255.

By a WD[P] universe Ranganathan means a set of whole, discrete existents which are manifestations of his fundamental category "personality". The existents can be finite in number or infinite, all known or only partly known. He explores these various kinds of groups to ascertain the most appropriate notation to classify each. He shows that in some cases a normal decimal ("group") notation is suitable, but in other cases octave notation is more economical—the existents are placed in one co-ordinate array 1 to 8, 91 to 98, 991 to 998, etc. The author also discusses the ways in which "first" and "last" octaves can be used.

B.C.V.

2842 Optional Facets in Library Classification (12): Group Notation for Crops

D. B. Krishna Rao

Abgila, 2 (8) December 1952, 256—264.

Methods of arranging the crop schedule in the Colon Classification are discussed.

B.C.V.

2843 Optional Facets in Library Classification (13): System of Physics and Special Physics

S. Parthasarathy

Abgila, 2 (8) December 1952, 265—267.

The classification of general physical theories (*e.g.* relativity) and of special aspects (*e.g.* low temperature physics) is considered.

B.C.V.

2844 Optional Facets in Library Classification (14): Specials in Economics

K. D. Puranik

Abgila, 2 (8) December 1952, 268—272.

Special subjects such as "Economics of coal" and the classification of commodities are discussed.

B.C.V.

2845 International U.D.C. developments in 1952

G. A. Lloyd

Aslib Proc., 5 (1) February 1953, 41—53.

A report of the meetings of the International U.D.C. Committee held in September, 1952. Subjects included Classification rules, notation (including elimination of + sign and addition of ' sign, apostrophe), the setting up of new sub-committee for 32, 341/342, 4 and 65, and the reports of existing sub-committees.

D.J.F.

2846 A contribution of Belgians to the development of the Universal Decimal Classification

George Lorphèvre

Ind. Archives, 5 (2) July—December 1951, 141—146.

An account of the contribution made by Paul Otlet and Henry La Fontaine, founders of the International Office of Bibliography, to the Universal Decimal Classification in the years 1895 to 1898.

I.D.

2847 Den norske DK-klubb og dens arbeid

[The Norwegian UDC Club and its activities]

Torborg Collin

Tid. f. Dok., 9 (2) 1953, 21—23.

The interest in UDC has greatly increased since the war and the system is now being used by many special libraries. A UDC Club was founded in 1950 on the Swedish pattern for the purpose of enabling members to discuss problems of classification that are of general interest and concern questions of principle. The most important tasks of the Club at present are an abbreviated Norwegian edition of UDC, a Norwegian edition of 621.3 Electrical Engineering and a new geographical division of Norway under the UDC system.

2848 Critique of U.D.C. (10) and (11)

R. S. Saxena

Abgila, 2 (7) September 1952, 201—202, and 2 (8) December 1952, 273—274.

The form divisions (07) and (08) of the Universal Decimal Classification are discussed.

B.C.V.

2849 Dialectics of the U.D.C. (O) : Introduction

S. R. Ranganathan

Abgila, 2 (7) September 1952, 203—214.

This introduces a new series of articles which is to examine the introduction to the British edition of the *Universal Decimal Classification*. This will be studied sentence by sentence to detect and remove fallacies and faults. In this article, Ranganathan explains the need for rigour in expounding the principles of classification, and outlines types of fallacious ideas and faulty expressions which may occur. (Further articles in the series, by K. A. Isaac, are to be found in *Abgila*, 2 (7), 215—19 and 2 (8), 275—8).

B.C.V.

2850 The Welch Medical Library Indexing Project

Sanford V. Larkey

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (1) January 1953, 32—40.

Purpose is to study the problems of indexing medical literature, subject headings, classification and the use of machine methods for medical bibliography. The psychological aspects of the use of machines is discussed and the equipment being used in the project is described. A comprehensive subject headings list has been built up on punched cards. Mechanical sorting and printing from these cards has made possible detailed study and collation of the headings and terminology of the fields of medical literature. A list of about 7,000 medical serials has also been compiled on punched cards, giving information on abbreviation of title, language, country,

frequency, type, contents, coverage by indexing and abstracting services, library holdings, etc. As soon as the files are completed, detailed analyses and evaluations will be undertaken.

W.J.B.

2851 A visit to the H. W. Wilson Company

Ursula Price

Lib. Assn. Rec., 55 (2) February 1953, 39—41.

A tour of the H. W. Wilson building, New York, is described. For the indexes to periodicals subscribing libraries decide by vote which periodicals are to be indexed. The method of making a Wilson index and filing the actual linotype slugs is described.

S.M.A.

2852 Lighthouse across the River

Robert L. Collison

Lib. World, 54 (635) May 1953, 190—191.

A brief account of the work and publications of the H. W. Wilson Company of New York.

A.H.H.

2853 Systematic subject indexing

B. C. Vickery

J. of Doc., 9 (1) March 1953, 48—57.

The systematic arrangement of a bibliographical subject index serves two purposes: to facilitate the ready location of a specific subject, and to reveal relationships between subjects. These purposes are best achieved by: (a) representing each subject as a compound of elementary terms; (b) systematically arranging these terms in a classified order; (c) making use of the following "parts of speech": various categories of substantive, modifiers of such substantives, and relational conjunctions; (d) including among the categories of substantive the following: personality, part, substance, action, property, operation, space, and time; (e) displaying and preserving the classified order by the use of notational symbols.

D.M.

2854 A Brief Guide to Periodical Indexes in the Manchester Reference Library

A. L. Smyth

Manch. Rev., 6 Spring 1953, 398—403.

This includes indexes to older as well as current periodicals.

D.R.

2855 Abstracting and Library Work in the USSR

W. G. Cass

Nature, 171 (4352) 28 March 1953, 555—557.

Summarises three articles that have recently appeared in the *Vestnik Akad. Nauk*. The first describes the work of the State Scientific Library, which gives special consideration to enquiries

from students, but also makes its services available through 260 industrial centres. Fifty specialists and an editorial staff prepare abstracts, which are usually issued as single leaflets. The second discusses mechanical aids, giving some principles but no examples. The third deals with abstracts, which must be distinguished from annotations and reviews. A summary should be given with the article. Several Soviet abstract publications are noted, though the original 1928 scheme was too grandiose to be properly realised. An abstract service should be established on a uniform plan, based on a logical classification of the whole field of knowledge, of which the main classes are indicated, and having where possible a single journal for a main subject.

D.J.F.

2856 Medical Translation Service and Index

Catherine Kennedy

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (2) April 1953, 132—137.

The Mayo Clinic Library maintains a translation service for members of its medical staff. The person requesting the translation pays a fee which is based on the time taken. In some cases an abstract suffices and in others an oral translation of an article or specific parts of it is provided; complete translations are usually required for key articles. Occasional use is made of commercial translation services. The Library has indexed and filed 350 translations. The Special Libraries Association maintains a card index to translations of some 18,000 articles. The index of translations set up by the British Commonwealth Scientific Offices is working extremely well; 3,600 translations were available by 1952. Plans for a fuller index of medical translations are outlined and it is suggested that the ideal tool might be a union list on cards supplied by a central source.

W.J.B.

DOCUMENTATION : GENERAL

2857 Die künftige Entwicklung des Internationalen Verbandes für Dokumentation (FID)

[The future development of the International Federation for Documentation (FID)]

F. Donker Duyvis

Nach. f. Dok., 4 (1) March 1953, 3—8.

The Secretary-General of FID considers the workings of this organisation under three headings: direction, finance, members. Under the first, direction, he points out that the new FID is merely a co-ordinating body and that the work is done by various specialist bodies in each country. Various ways of improving the financial situation are suggested. His final thought is that the progress of the society depends in the future as it has in the past on the selfless work of the individual members.

M.B.

2858 Standards in documentation

G. A. Lloyd

Aslib Proc., 5 (1) February 1953, 54—60.

A report of the meeting of Technical Committee 46 (Documentation) of the International Organisation for Standardisation in October, 1952. The business discussed included Layout of periodicals, Bibliographical citation, Transliteration of Cyrillic characters, Abstracts and synopses. A brief report from the Documentary Reproduction Sub-Committee is also included.

D.J.F.

2859 Dokumentationsfragen der Land- und Fortwirtschaft, der Holzforschung und des Ernährungswesens

[Questions of documentation for agriculture, forestry, timber research and nutrition]

Sigmund v. Frauendorfer

Nach. f. Dok., 3 (4) December 1952, 184—187.

In German-speaking countries these four subjects are not well covered as compared with England or the United States. The writer suggests that the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations should take over the role of a central documentary centre for the world literature on these subjects.

M.B.

2860 Foreign Dental Periodicals

Helen Kovacs

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (1) January 1953, 44—50.

Approximately one half of current developments in dental research and practice are reported in journals other than English, especially in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian. Dental literature begins with a Sumerian text of c.5000 B.C. The first dental periodical, the short-lived *British Quarterly Journal of Dental Surgery*, appeared in 1843. The principal landmarks in the history of dental periodical literature are noted. A revised list of dental periodicals published by the Federation Dentaire Internationale in 1947 recorded 44 journals from the U.S. and Canada and 180 from the other countries of the world.

W.J.B.

2861 Publication of Medical Research Reports in Scientific Journals

Mary M. Cobb

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (2) April 1953, 154—155.

Since October 1950 the *Current List of Medical Literature* has provided in an appendix a list of medical research projects which have been carried out in various U.S. government laboratories, the

results being made available in processed form. The author has investigated the time lag between the appearance of these reports and their subsequent publication in journals. Of 239 reports which appeared in the *Current List* in the six months' period, October 1950—April 1951, 56 (22½%) appeared later as articles in scientific journals. The average lapse of time between production of a report and its appearance in print was seven months. The conclusion is that research reports which are required urgently must be obtained directly from the issuing agencies.

W.J.B.

2862 Das Schrifttum der Nichteisenmetalle: Eine Übersicht über die Literaturquellen der Gegenwart

[The literature of non-ferrous metal: a review of the sources for the subject at the present time]

Nach. f. Dok., 3 (4) December 1952, 167—184.

The sources are listed under the following classes: (i) specialist non-ferrous metal abstracting publications; (ii) (iii) and (iv) other specialist publications which include some sections on non-ferrous metal; (v) handbooks, encyclopædias; (vi) monographs and bibliographies; (vii) information acquired from firms, institutes, etc. For each section a full bibliographical list is given.

M.B.

2863 A Realistic Approach to Records Management

Ann McDonald

Spec. Libs., 44 (3) March 1953, 93—95.

Chief concern is the filing of information and material so as to be readily accessible. The main requisites are an efficient subject-headings list, an up-to-date index, complete cross-references and a manual of procedure.

M.B.

2864 Die Einheit der sozialwissenschaftlichen Dokumentation — Sozialwissenschaftliche Dokumentation durch bibliothekarische Organisation

[The Unity of the documentation of the social sciences—the documentation of social sciences through library organisation]

Wilhelm Gülich

Nach. f. Dok., 4 (1) March 1953, 16—21.

The Librarian gives an account of how the research worker is aided in the Library of the Institute of World Economics (508,000 vols.) at Kiel University.

M.B.

DOCUMENTATION : DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

2865 Mikrofilmproblemer

[The Use of Microfilm in Libraries (1951)]

Palle Birkelund

Bogens Verden, 35 (3) 15 May 1953, 125—131.

A brief account of the role of microphotography in modern library work, especially accessioning and loans, and as a precautionary measure. Describes methods available: roll-film, microfiche, microcards and types of cameras and reading machines. Xerography and recent reproduction methods are also noted. Reference is made to the microfilming of newspapers in Sweden and similar plans for Denmark launched in 1952 by the Danish Library Association.

2866 Zur Aufbewahrung und Benutzung von Mikrofilmen

[The storing and use of microfilms]

Erich Zimmermann

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., 6 (1) February 1953, 18—21.

Roll-film is the most difficult form of microfilm to store in libraries; either spools or boxes must be used. The spool is useful because it facilitates the quick use of the film, but the size of the standard spool makes it uneconomical of storage space, especially in the case of short films. The use of microfilm in strips or other flat form is often preferable to roll-film, because it can be stored more economically in some form of filing system. Notes are appended on the equipment used in the State and University Library at Hamburg, and names and addresses of firms supplying such equipment are given.

K.G.

2867 Towards a State-Wide Newspaper Microfilming Program

Andrew J. Eaton

Coll. and Res. Libs., 14 (1) January 1953, 26—34.

The author discusses the problem of making microfilms of local newspapers. He describes what has already been done to film Louisiana newspapers, surveys what remains to be done, and suggests a programme in which Louisiana libraries can co-operate to complete the work.

L.J.L.

2868 Document Copying

H. Baines

J. Photographic Science, 1 (2) 1953, 78—80. Bibliog.

Document copying by photography is becoming increasingly useful for many purposes. Two main divisions are microcopying and full-size copying. Microphotographs have been made since 1839 and were used extensively in various wars. 16mm. is best for standard records, 35mm. for diverse subjects like drawings, invoices, deeds, etc. Several systems give full-size copies: camera copying with bromide or diazo paper, diazo on film base for reflex copying, solvent transfer methods, and the new auto-positive paper. The final section mentions new principles such as the use of photo-conducting materials or radiant heat.

D.J.F.

2869 New Kodak Duplicator

Modern Lithography, 21 (5) May 1953, 117.

The Verifax Printer uses the reflex method: the sensitized matrix is placed over a light source and the document to be copied rests on it, face downwards. After exposure, the matrix is left in an activator solution for 20 seconds and then passes under a roller in contact with a sheet of Verifax Print Paper and the copy is then ready. Copies can also be made on ordinary office paper.

D.J.F.

2870 Photoelectric Printing and Engraving Machines

John Markus

Electronics, 26 (5) May 1953, 138—145.

A detailed description of the operation and performance of Roneo electronic stencils, the Times Facsimile Corporation's Stenafax machine for stencil cutting, the Photon Typesetter, the Time-Life and R.C.A. colour scanners, and an electronic engraver made by Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp., which is used chiefly for newspaper reproduction of photographs.

D.J.F.

2871 Translucent Stationery and the Diazo method

C. Mundy

O. and M. Bull., 8 (2) April 1953, 39—44.

Carbon copying by typewriting is expensive; photostat, reflex methods and microfilm give perfect copies but are also expensive and limited by the need for a subsequent printing from the negatives produced. A group of sensitive materials known as dyeline or diazo, are now able to give positive copies direct on to translucent paper in normal office light without the use of tanks or wet processes. Many improvements in paper, contrast, permanence and machines

have been made in the past ten years. Many government departments have changed to this method of reproduction. Details are given of the practical applications of translucent stationery and diazo methods in business organisations and in libraries.

W.

2872 What Price Bulletins ?

Chester M. Lewis

Special Libs., 44 (3) March 1953, 111—112.

A brief description of the method and cost of producing bulletins by an offset process using paper plates, similar to stencils, and a typewriter. The plates can be multilithed by a printer; a specimen issue of one hundred eight page bulletins may be produced for \$29.64.

M.B.

2873 Defrosting a Frozen asset : the Publication of Doctoral Dissertations

Vernon D. Tate

Coll. and Res. Libs., 14 (1) January 1953, 35—38 and 45.

Gives details of a plan which provides for the continued publication of abstracts of doctoral dissertations accepted by American universities by the issue of a new bi-monthly abstracting publication, and for the accessibility, on 35mm. film. of all dissertations.

L.J.L.

ARCHIVES

2874 The United Nations archives

Purnendu Basu

Ind. Archives, 5 (2) July—December 1951, 105—118.

The United Nations Archives, which at its inception had charge only of "Documents", *i.e.* papers officially manifolded for distribution to U.N. delegates, now accepts the non-current records of most departments of the U.N. as well as those of a number of former or existing international agencies such as the League of Nations, the International Court of Justice, etc. The Archives are housed on the 19th and 20th floors of the skyscraper Secretariat building in First Avenue, New York.

I.D.

2875 Bibliographie sélective des guides d'archives : supplément au Guide international des Archives, tome I (Europe), 1934

Robert-Henri Bautier *compiler*

J. of Doc., 9 (1) March 1953, 1—41.

The bibliography commences with guides of a general character and then lists guides to national archives alphabetically by the country concerned. There is a subject index at the end.

D.M.

2876 The ideal layout of a local record repository, Part I

I. P. Collis

Archives, No. 6, Michaelmas 1951, 31—35.

A cross-section of views put forward by the archivists of various county record offices as to the accommodation required for the reception, sorting, repair and storage of documents, for staff and students, for photo-copying and for exhibitions. (*See* Abstract No. 2003).

I.D.

2877 Archivist and architect, an ideal design for a LIMBO record repository

Roger and James Ellis

Archives, No. 8, Michaelmas 1952, 20—29. Illus., plan.

Describes a building designed for the storage and sorting of dormant records, fireproof, thiefproof and pleasant to work in, containing 450,000 feet run of shelving, administrative offices and repair rooms.

I.D.

2878 The Publication of Business Records

Publication Section of the British Records Association

Archives, No. 6, Michaelmas 1951, 17—30.

A list and brief descriptions of the main types of business records in use in the 18th and 19th centuries is given. Business records are of value, *inter alia*, for the study of particular industries or branches of commerce, for the incidental statistics which may be obtained from them and because they illustrate the growth of accounting practice and legal forms. The Council for the Preservation of Business Archives is making a register of insurance archives. When selecting material a long run of a group of accounts or a complete cross-section of all the accounts is better than snippets, but a brief description of what is left unpublished should always be included. Two methods of publishing accounts economically are suggested.

I.D.

2879 The archives of the Worshipful Company of Gunmakers of the City of London

A. E. J. Hollaender

Archives, No. 8, Michaelmas 1952, 8—19.

The Gunmakers have no historical link with the Gunfounders; they were and are solely concerned with the testing of manual firearms and they grew out of two older City companies, the Armourers and Brasiers, and the Blacksmiths. They were granted a charter by Charles I with power to search and prove all handguns made within 10 miles of London. The minutes are almost complete from 1638, the accounts from 1663; other records include the Proof House Committee minutes and admission registers.

I.D.

2880 An exhibition of illuminated royal portraits from the plea rolls of the King's Bench

Erna Auerbach

Archives, No. 6, Michaelmas 1951, 36—39, 3 illus.

The custom of placing the royal portrait inside the initial letter P of *Placita* on the top membrane of the Plea Rolls began in 1460 (Henry VI) though it did not become firmly established until the accession of Henry VIII. A complete series of royal portraits extends from 1460 to 1674. Fifty representative examples were exhibited at the Public Record Office on the occasion of its centenary.

I.D.

2881 A collector's piece

E. K. Timings

Archives, No. 6, Michaelmas 1951, 1—4.

Description of a seal, one of a collection made by Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State and Keeper of the State Papers *temp.* Charles II, and now among *State Papers Misc.* in the Public Record Office. It is an early example of the first Great Seal of the Colony of Virginia as established in 1606 and taken from Letters Patent signed by George Yardley, Governor and Captain General in the 18th year of James I.

I.D.

2882 The Public Records of Scotland (1)

James Fergusson

Archives, No. 8, Michaelmas 1952, 30—38.

The existence of the Scottish Record Office is based on the 24th Article of the Act of Union of 1707 which stated that Scotland should retain her records, rolls and registers. An essential part of Scotland's legal system is the registration of the decreets of the courts of justice and of all contracts and obligations recognised by the courts as binding on the parties subscribing to them. There is an accumulation of judicial records in the Back Dome of the Register House forming a practically unworked mine of legal, social and economic history. The Register of Deeds is extant from 1554. Under the Public Records (Scotland) Act of 1937, Burgh Records may be transferred to the Register House as may records of Sheriff Courts and of Justices of the Peace. The Church of Scotland keeps its own records. Administrative records of Government Departments under the control of the Secretary of State are sent to the Registry House. The Minutes of Parliament go back to the 13th century and of the Privy Council to 1545; the Register of the Great Seal begins in 1311 and of the Privy Seal in 1488. The records of the commissioners for the estates forfeited in the Jacobite risings give important information on the 18th century economy of the Highlands. The Valuation Rolls of lands and heritages instituted by the Act of 1854

are of value for local history. Other important official records are the minutes of the Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Union and the portfolio of Sovereigns' Oaths. The Register House also contains many private and family collections of documents.

I.D.

2883 The Archives of Trinidad and Tobago, British West Indies

Gertrude Carmichael

Archives, No. 8, Michaelmas 1952, 39—41.

Trinidad. After the British occupation of Trinidad in 1816, 65 large volumes of protocols for the period 1787 to 1813 were handed over and for these an English index was made. The index is in the office of the Registrar General, Port of Spain, but few early documents survive. Of duplicate despatches from the Governor to the Secretary of State only those from 1814 to 1845 and from 1900 to date remain. An index to these and to a volume of letters from the Secretary of State for the Colonies and War Department for 1811 and 1812 has recently been completed. A Public Records Office is badly needed for storage of these and such other records as may have survived. *Tobago.* A survey of the archives of the island was made in 1951. A number of records, including minutes of the Legislative Council, official letters and legal records, from 1793 to the end of the 19th century have been recovered from damp cellars and are now in the Warden's Office at Scarborough, Tobago. They need repair from the effects of damp and protection from the ravages of termites, etc.

I.D.

2884 The Danish East India and Asiatic Company records in the State Archives in Copenhagen

Bernard Lewis

Ind. Archives, 5 (2) July—December, 1951, 138—140.

An outline of the main types of Asiatic material, account books, factory log-books, ships' log-books, etc., of the period 1620—1845 in the Danish State Archives.

I.D.

2885 Two early letters of Jonathan Duncan the elder

Albert E. J. Hollaender

Ind. Archives, 5 (2) July—December 1951, 124—133.

The text of two letters, dated 1781 and 1783, part of a collection recently acquired by the Guildhall Library of the City of London, written by Jonathan Duncan from Benares to his uncle, John Michie, wine merchant of London and one of the Directors of the East India Company.

I.D.

2886 A note on the Khalsa Durbar records

V. S. Suri

Ind. Archives, 5 (2) July—December 1951, 119—123.

On the annexation of the Punjab in 1849 the British took over a mass of official records known as the Khalsa Durbar records. They remain the most important pre-British records of the Punjab. They cover the period 1811—1849 A.D. A catalogue in 2 volumes compiled by Prof. Kohli was published in 1919 and 1927. A brief outline of contents is given in the article.

I.D.

2887 R. D. W. Connor, first Archivist of the United States

Walter Gifford Leland

Amer. Arch., 16 (1) January 1953, 45—54.

A biographical account of R. D. W. Connor (1878—1950) who was Archivist of the United States from 1934 to 1950.

I.D.

2888 Federal Records management since the Hoover Commission Report

Herbert E. Angel

Amer. Arch., 16 (1) January 1953, 13—26.

During the 4 years which have elapsed since the report of the Hoover Commission Task Force a Records Management Division has been established within the National Archives and Records Service of the U.S. Government and a Records Management Service has been set up in each of the 10 General Services Administration Regions. Fourteen general schedules have been issued giving retention and disposal standards for about a tenth of all Federal records. Federal records centres have been set up in 8 of the Administration regions and there is now a steady flow of records to them from the various government agencies; there records are screened or weeded and a large bulk are ultimately disposed of. Some technical assistance has also been given to various agencies and departments in securing efficient and economical record making.

I.D.

2889 Historical Treasures of Randolph County

Ernest E. East

Illinois Libs., 35 (4) April 1953, 161—170. Refs.

Early records of Randolph County for more than a century and French language documents from 1718 have been microfilmed by Illinois State Library and deposited in the State Archives. About 55,000 pages were copied. These documents reflect government by the French, the British and the Americans. Among the archives are 2,500 French language papers, records of the Royal Notaries of France, the record of the British "Court of Judicatory" 1768,

"Record Book" from 1779 of the County Lieutenant and records of Randolph County Courts from 1801. There are one hundred documents of the Court of Common Pleas before 1801, registers of negro and mulatto slaves and numerous private deeds.

G.P.S.

2890 The development of an archival program in Minnesota

Robert M. Brown

Amer. Arch., 16 (1) January 1953, 39—44.

An archive commission was set up under the Minnesota State Archives Act in 1947 to take over the care of state archives, to direct the disposal of those considered to be of no lasting value and to microfilm or photograph others and arrange for their proper storage and arrangement. The work is being gradually extended to cover the records of all state departments.

I.D.

2891 Preservation of southern historical documents

Thomas D. Clark

Amer. Arch., 16 (1) January 1953, 27—37.

A light-hearted account of adventures in the collection of records from private owners, religious organisations, business firms, etc., in the southern states of America.

I.D.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : GENERAL SERVICES AND NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

2892 National Bibliography in the U.S.S.R.

Thomas J. Whitby

Lib., Q., 23 (1) January 1953, 16—22.

According to Soviet legislation copies of all publications must be submitted to a national centre, the All-Union Book Chamber. This agency is responsible for national bibliography, and attempts to list all Russian publications, with the exceptions of certain confidential or ephemeral material. A detailed description is given of the various national lists.

M.C.C.B.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : SUBJECT

2893 Recent books of Interest to the Small Business and Industry

Grace M. Murray and J. L. McAdam

Illinois Libs., 35 (3) March 1953, 111—114.

A list of economic, business management and psychology and technical books, almost entirely American publications.

G.P.S.

2894 This Business of Rare Books

Murray Gottlieb

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (2) April 1953, 103—109.

The very high figures reached by Americana and certain rarities in English literature do not apply to medical books. In this latter class thousands of "rare" items can be obtained for no more than a few pounds. Medical pamphlets constitute a wealth of unexploited historical material. A small library of rare medical books can be formed at a very moderate cost: by specialization, by means of judicious contacts with local libraries and historical societies by enlisting donors and "Friends of the Rare Book Room" and by cultivating the friendship and making use of the expert assistance of booksellers.

W.J.B.

2895 The Medical Care Bookshelf

S. J. Axelrod

Amer. J. Public Health, 43 (4) April 1953, 381—398.

A survey of recommended works in the following branches: general public health, education, organisations, U.S. government programmes, finance, medical care in industry and rural areas, chronic illness, planning, programmes in foreign countries. Standard texts, statistics, periodicals and bibliographies are described in each section, where available.

D.J.F.

2896 Recent Books of Special Interest to the General Practitioner: A Selected List

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (2) April 1953, 122—124.

A classified list of 50 books selected by a physician. Emphasis is on American books of 1952 and in general new editions of established textbooks are excluded.

W.J.B.

2897 Medical Book Reviewing from the Specialist's Standpoint

Sumner L. Koch

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (2) April 1953, 148—150.

A good review should answer the questions: Is the book worthwhile? Can it be depended upon from the standpoint of accuracy, completeness, and logical conclusions? Is it worth its price? The reviewer must have a comprehensive knowledge of the subject of the book and some knowledge of its author. An enumeration of contents with a few words about illustrations and typography does not constitute a real book review. A review should not be confined to the exposure of trivial errors in spelling and construction or to the demolition of debatable conclusions.

W.J.B.

2898 A Newton Collection

E. N. da C. Andrade

Endeavour, 12 April 1953, 68—75. Illus.

Prof. Andrade describes his remarkable library of Newtoniana. The collection comprises not only the original writings of Sir Isaac Newton, but also many books about the great philosopher and his contemporaries. There is still no definitive edition of the complete works of Newton, and the problems of preparing such an edition are so formidable as to preclude the possibility of its preparation in the foreseeable future.

W.J.B.

THE ART OF THE BOOK: PAPER, TYPOGRAPHY, BINDING, ILLUSTRATION

2899 The art of the book

Charles Rosner

Print. Rev., 18 (61) Spring 1953, 3—17. Illus., bibliog.

A survey of the best books about books since 1900. Recently some substantial English additions to the literature on the book have appeared, and the listing and indication of their contents is the purpose of this article. Major works reviewed at length are: *The Book: the story of printing and bookmaking*, Douglas C. McMurtrie (1943); *The Printing of books*, by Holbrook Jackson (1947); *English printed books*, by Sir Francis Meynell (1946); *Introduction to typography*, by Oliver Simon (1945); *The Illustration of books*, by David Bland (1951) and *The Art of the book*, edited by Charles Ede (1951).

W.D.P.

2900 The Private Press

Gilbert Turner

Open Access 2 (2—4 and 6 New Series) May, September, December 1952 and May 1953.

Describes the foundations, typography and principal publications of the following: Kelmscott Press (1891—98, William Morris and Emery Walker), Doves Press (1900—16, T. J. Cobden Sanderson and Emery Walker), Essex House Press (1898—1910, C. R. Ashbee), Vale Press (1896—1903, Charles Ricketts), Ashendene Press (1894—1935, C. H. St. John Hornby), Golden Cockerel Press (founded 1920 by Harold Taylor), Gregynog Press (1922—40, Misses G. E. and M. S. Davies). The effects of the private press on commercial printing are analysed and it is seen that fine printing has been eclipsed by good printing. Commercial book publishers have absorbed talents from the private press, e.g. the Nonesuch Press (1923— Francis and

Vera Meynell) and the appointment of advisers on typography to Her Majesty's Stationery Office and Penguin Books, while numerous examples exist of illustrators formerly with private presses and now working for modern publishers.

W.

2901 Printing in Scotland

F. P. Restall

Print. Rev., 18 (61) Spring 1953, 21—22. Illus.

A brief account of the history of printing in Scotland from the establishment of the first printing office in Edinburgh under the patronage of James IV. During the sixteenth century there was a strong national flavour apparent in those books printed in the vernacular. Landmarks in Scottish printing include early demonstrations (1725) of stereotyping by William Ged and the encyclopædia first published in Edinburgh by Ephraim Chambers in 1728. Much of the best modern work is produced by Scottish firms which today reflects steady development, enterprise and technical ability.

W.D.P.

2902 Modern developments in bookbinding

Lionel Darley

Print. Rev., 18 (61) Spring 1953, 34—36. Illus.

A brief description of binding processes from sewing to casing, involving the use of fifteen machines. Details are given of modern improvements towards making machines self-feeding. Obstacles remain to prevent a straight ahead production line, whereby flat sheets enter a machine at one end and are ejected as cased books at the other. Three new inventions towards this end are described; the Smyth Company's hot plate pressing machine, the jacket machine and the hot air tunnel, an American experiment to speed up the glue-drying process.

W.D.P.

THE BOOK TRADE

2903 The Function of the Bookshop

Basil Blackwell

Brit. Bk. News, (150) February 1953, 77—80.

In an age of mass production the practice of bookselling is obsolete. A bookseller will try to keep on his shelves one or two of the best books in most subjects—he cannot afford capital or space for more—but for the most part he will be asked for books which he has to get specially for his customer.

D.R.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS AND READERS

2904 If I had my way—with publishers

B. Agard Evans

Aslib Proc., 5 (1) February 1953, 16—26.

Some criticisms of present publishing practice in books and periodicals. Suggests that it would be desirable for Aslib to become a "Consumers' Council", giving advice to publishers on what special librarians want from them.

D.J.F.

2905 Quanto costano i libri?

[How much do books cost?]

Parola, 36 (3—4) March—April 1953, 89—90.

A reader asks if the prohibitive price of books is not the reason why reading is not popular in Italy. But an article from the publisher's point of view: *How much does a book cost?*, by Enrico Montanari, published in June 1952 in the review *Indice*, the bulletin of the publishers' union shows how small publishers' profits are. A novel in wrappers, with three colour jacket, 300 pages, on ordinary paper costs 290 lire per copy to manufacture in an edition of 3,000. But author's rights, booksellers' discount, agent's fees, and administrative costs, all calculated on a percentage basis, amount, with taxes, to a further 630 lire so that actual gross profit is only 80 lire—8% of the selling price. The solution is that prices could be reduced if increased demand called for the printing of larger editions. The fact that only exceptional successes in Italy call for editions of over 3,000, while in Germany editions of 25,000 are common for novels, shows how far Italy has still to go in the field of popular instruction.

F.S.S.

2906 La settimana del libro [The Book week]

Primo Sacripanti

Parola, 36 (1—2) January—February 1953, 10—11.

A national "book week" organized by the Italian Publishers' and Booksellers' Associations under government auspices, has shown that public interest in books is by no means extinct. The present difficulties of the publishers are therefore probably due to old-fashioned and inadequate advertising. In Rome 145 publishing houses showed 5,200 volumes in Palazzo Venezia, while the exhibit of the Institute of Book Pathology attracted much interest among the general public.

F.S.S.

2907 Paper-Bound Books in America

Freeman Lewis

Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib., 57 (2) February 1953, 55—75.

Gives brief history of paper-bound publishing in America and outline of how it is currently conducted. Discusses current problems raised by this relatively new publishing venture and its contribution to literature. Paper-bound publishing is at a crossroads and may not remain the dynamic force it has now become. Contains appendix giving lists of best sellers and representative non-best sellers in most of the important current series.

D.A.S.

2908 Common Publishing Problems

Austin Smith

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 41 (1) January 1953, 1—6.

A true understanding of the purpose and function of a journal should be shared by author, editor, publisher, and reader, and by the librarian. The editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* gives an account of the conduct of this famous weekly and of the nine special journals published by the American Medical Association. Various problems are considered, and an attempt is made to forestall criticisms, under the headings of Obtaining Material; Editing; Meeting Deadlines; The Printing Department; Paper; Editors.

W.J.B.

2909 Engineering Literature

Edward P. Hamilton

Lib. J., 77 (20) 15th November 1952, 1939—41.

The writer, a publisher, indicates what publishers are doing to meet librarians' needs of standardisation of nomenclature, of forms of bibliographies, references and abbreviations. New editions, prefaces and indexes are discussed. Rising book costs prevent the publication of many specialised books which would have been the case 10 or 20 years ago. New processes, including Lumnitype, a combination of electronics and photography to produce composition on film, are referred to as ways of reducing production costs.

W.

2910 Är boken stadd på avskrivning?

Valfrid Palmgren Munch-Petersen

Biblioteksbladet, 38 (5) 1953, 213—218.

Representatives of radio, film and television claim that their media completely replace the book. In New York, 49 out of every 100 book readers ceased to read when they bought a television set, others read less than they did before. The writer shows that the

world's greatest and noblest thoughts lie, like hidden treasure, in books. The reader can choose his own company and is not forced to accept another person's choice. The book is a symbol of free thought and hence is feared by would-be dictators. Libraries are the greatest safeguards of a country's culture. The American public library has been, and still is, the United States' real and lasting contribution to European culture. American librarians are inspired by the "library spirit", an understanding mind, tolerance, humanity and a belief that ignorance of other people and other nations is a wall that can be broken down by means of books.

W.

2911 Reading Preferences of the Drinking and Smoking Population (As Revealed by the Hulton Readership Survey)

H. Pullar-Streicher

Med. Press, 229 24 June 1953, 598—601. Chart, table.

An attempt to show the extent to which each of nine groups of periodicals are read by each of five social classes. Beer drinkers (not alcoholics) come first in the reading of the less "popular" Sunday papers and also show a marked preference for society and fashionable journals; they come last in the reading of digests. Cinema-goers show a marked preference for "popular" papers and for digests, whereas gardeners shun these groups. The reading preferences of pipe smokers are for the more "select" journals and are diametrically opposite to those of cigarette smokers.

W.J.B.

2912 The contribution of comics to education

Esther Baker

Illinois Libs., 34 (9) November 1952, 399—401.

Comics have been the centre of a vigorous controversy, and have been condemned as contributory to illiteracy, but they can be contributory to education. Comic books provide material of interest to the reader, comparable in subject to books, but they are simple and easily understood, and are excellent reading material for high school students, whose reading ability is below standard. To read effectively a child must be taught three things, all of which can be facilitated by comics: (i) mechanics of reading (dialogue is simple and the pictures clarify the meaning), (ii) ability to comprehend the author's ideas (plots and characterisation are uncomplicated and obvious), (iii) ability to exercise discrimination (the student has done a vast amount of reading in this field and learns to discriminate between good, bad and mediocre.) The child must be guided into developing his own set of standards.

G.P.S.

BIOGRAPHY

2913 Antonio Panizzi—il Bibliotecario

[Antonio Panizzi—librarian]

Roberto Simari

Accad. e Bib. d'Italia, 20 (5) September—October 1952, 237—248. Bibliog.

The work of Panizzi as a librarian is related to the history of the reorganization of the British Museum. Exiled in England his work began in 1831 when he was appointed an assistant in the British Museum. His ideas which he succeeded in realizing in spite of struggle and opposition, were embodied (i) in the code for cataloguing which was published in 1841, which laid down 91 rules in place of the previous haphazard methods, (ii) in the new loose-leaf catalogue which was compiled on the basis of this code, (iii) in the construction of the Reading-Room. Panizzi was the originator and architect of this room which remains a model of its kind.

M.M.

2914 Michael Servet und das Exemplar seiner *Restitutio Christianismi* in der Ö.N.B.

[Michael Servetus and the copy of his *Restitutio Christianismi* in the Austrian National Library]

Herbert Hunger

Biblos 1 (3—4) 1952, 61—78. Illus.

1953 is the 400th anniversary of the burning of Michael Servetus at Geneva. The Library has one of three surviving copies of Servetus' work *Restitutio Christianismi*, 1553, the other copies having been destroyed by order of the Inquisition. A brief account of Servetus' life is given together with a history of this copy till it came into the possession of the Royal Library in 1786.

M.B.

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